miſery: far the greateſt part of the nation were diſcontented and ready for a change, when, circumſtances being favourable, the Revolution took place.

In a country, perhaps the moſt powerful and enlightened of any in the univerſe, with the ancient government firſt declared bankrupt, and then totally annihilated; let us obſerve what ſteps were taken for the declared purpoſe of attempting to form a new conſtitution upon the beſt general principles of freedom that could be diſcovered.

But it will be neceſſary, in the firſt place, to conſider the ſtate of thoſe parties which had, whether well or ill founded, ſome pretenſions to participate in the adminiſtration of the ſupreme power.

The nobles were ſo numerous, that they included in their body a majority of the great property. The importance of their titles was indeed diminiſhed by their numbers, but ſtill it gave them an intereſt ſtrongly connected with that of the crown, which diſqualified them from being a fair and ſimple repreſentation of *property*.

The clergy were likewiſe a very numerous body; who, by pretenſions to intereſt in the next world, had gained in this ſo great an aſcendency as to be conſidered to have an equal right to power with either *perſons* or *property*. And upon this occaſion, the aſſembly of the clergy, in a memorial preſented to the King, declared their excluſive right to tax themſelves.

That claſs of the people who conſtitute a majority of *perſons* independent of property were ſtudiouſly depreſſed; the peaſantry, by the feudal inſtitutions that prevailed, were conſidered as property, being ſold with the lands, and conſequently expoſed to be treated with great inhumanity.

The King was at this time in ſome degree favourable to the pretenſions of the *tiers état*, or *perſons* independent of property, becauſe he was afraid that the nobility, including *property*, would ingroſs too much of the power. Mr Neckar was his miniſter, and the popularity of that gentleman probably balanced the tendency which his fortune gave him to *property*, or his ſituation to loyalty.

In general, thoſe who had property without titles being excluded from a common intereſt with a majority of that claſs in which their fortunes would naturally have placed them, inclined to the ſide of *perſons* independent of property, with whom they were brought to have a nearer connection.

In this ſtate of parties, an aſſembly of the notables was called, to conſider of the moſt proper means of convoking the ſtates-general.

The aſſembly of the notables conſiſted of one hundred and fifty individuals, divided into ſix ſections or bodies, of twenty-five perſons in each, which deliberated ſeparately. They were in general compoſed of the princes of the blood and principal nobility, and were, in conſequence, in an intereſt divided between the crown and *property*. Where the King had moſt influence, as in the ſection of which Monſieur was the preſident, the deciſions were favourable to the views of the crown, and to the ſide of *perſons*, the ſovereign being then jealous of the power of the nobility; but a great majority of the notables were in the intereſt of the order to which they naturally belonged, which was that of the nobility, including *property*, and were for ſupporting high prerogative. The notables agreed in the principles that ought to regulate the forms of electing the *tiers état*, which were, that the electors, including every man of a certain age, ſhould be diſtributed into *communautés*, and theſe to ſelect a certain number of citizens to repreſent them in what was called the ſecondary *bailliage*, theſe again to depute to the primary ones, and theſe laſt to chuſe the repreſentative to the ſtates-general, from the order of the *tiers état*.

This was evidently a very popular mode of election, as the whole depended on the *communauté*; it gave indeed ſome appearance of including property, but upon no fixed principle. The orders of nobility and clergy were each to elect their own repreſentatives.

The notables did not determine the number of which the ſtates-general ſhould conſiſt, nor the proportion to be ſent by the *tiers état*; but the king, by a proclamation, fixed the whole at one thouſand, of which the *tiers état* were to ſend a number equal to the deputies of the other two orders. This was a popular ſtep; but the king and his miniſters expected that their own influence would be ſufficient to oblige the orders to deliberate in ſeparate houſes, and, by maintaining a balance between them, to prevent either from aſſuming too much power. The event, however, ſhewed that this concluſion was ill founded.

According

According to the principles of government which I have laid down, no deciſion favourable to real freedom could be expected from a body conſtituted like that of the notables; becauſe the power was placed in other hands than the repreſentatives of *perſons* and of *property* equally balanced. If the maxims in the beginning of this letter are juſt, the king, *property*, and privileged orders, would naturally have other views than the general good of the whole community.

The national aſſembly, conſiſting of all the orders, met and deliberated in one houſe. But it muſt be obſerved, that a great number of the repreſentatives of the clergy, conſiſting of the inferior orders, and ſome few of the nobility, joined the party of the *tiers état*, in preference to that of the nobles and the generality of the dignified clergy, which gave to *perſons* independent of property a great ſuperiority. The national aſſembly thus biaſſed, paſſed many laws ſalutary to the juſt claims of the order of *perſons*, but, as might have been expected, not equally attentive to the ſecurity of *property*, or to the neceſſary prerogatives of the crown. Anarchy followed; depredations on the poſſeſſions of the great were committed with impunity; and the mob became both judges and executioners. The nobles forſook the aſſembly; titles were aboliſhed; the church lands were confiſcated; and ſoon after the king attempted to make his eſcape. The aſſembly formed a new conſtitution, by which the elections of repreſentatives were made extremely popular, effectually ſecuring the power to *perſons* independent of property: They made ſome declarations in favour of *property*; but it is evident that the care of large poſſeſſions was in very bad hands.

Such laws, and ſuch a conſtitution, it was natural to expect from ſuch an aſſembly; but, if the principles which I have laid down be juſt, they could never be productive of real freedom; on the contrary, they muſt naturally produce the worſt kind of deſpotiſm, being adminiſtered by the greateſt number of men.

While the French nation continues to ſuppoſe, that real liberty conſiſts in the whole power being lodged in the hands of *perſons* independent of property, and while they have the command of the public revenue and military force, ſuch a government, with all the evils which muſt attend it, will remain, till dear bought experience teaches them how much they have been miſtaken in their principles of government: and when they ſhall have diſcovered their error, it is not improbable that they may ſuppoſe liberty to lie in an oppoſite extreme.

It may be proper to inquire how far other nations are concerned in the government which the French people have choſen to adopt. If an individual chuſes to injure himſelf in a manner no way prejudicial to others, he will only become an object of pity or of contempt; but if his actions have a different tendency, he muſt be reſiſted. It is the ſame with governments. Louis XIV. wanted to conquer all Europe for his own glory, but was very properly reſiſted. The National Convention have declared againſt all crowned heads, and inſiſted on all Europe receiving the ſame abominable government which they have choſen for themſelves; and in this they ought alſo to be reſiſted. The principles upon which the government of France are formed, are demonſtrably falſe in theory, and evidently deſtructive in practice. But they are flattering to the lower orders of ſociety, whom it is difficult to convince by reaſon, or to reſtrain, but by the fatal effects of experience.

It would be quite unneceſſary to recite the horrid ſcenes which have taken place in France ſince the period to which we have juſt been alluding, as they are well known to every body. They will, however, ſerve as ſo many additional proofs, that real freedom does not conſiſt in placing the whole power of government in the hands of *perſons* independent of *property*; and I may venture to predict, that France will not enjoy internal tranquillity while her legiſlative body is ſo conſtructed. Neither would ſhe enjoy real freedom, were the power to be tranſferred to the hands of *property*, of the nobles, of the King, of the clergy, or of any union of theſe powers, except that of *property* independent of perſons, and of *perſons* independent of property, equally balanced by ſome ſuitable means.——

That the example of France may not lead to an oppoſite extreme, the author, in the next letter, examines the Poliſh government, to ſhow, that a bias to the ſide of property is as injurious to mankind, as a bias to the ſide of perſons independent of property; and in the remaining letters he takes a view of the governments of Greece, Carthage, Rome, &c.

Account

Account of Earl Mansfield concluded, p. 326.

"HIS memory was aſtoniſhing: he never took notes, or, if he did, ſeldom or ever conſulted them." His references to expreſſions which fell from him in the courſe of the debate, or his quotations from books, were ſo faithful, that they might have been ſaid to have been repeated *verbatim*. The purpoſes to which he employed theſe amazing talents were ſtill more extraordinary: if it was the weak part of his opponent's arguments that he referred to, he was ſure to expoſe its fallacy, weakneſs, or abſurdity, in the moſt poignant ſatire, or hold it up in the moſt ridiculous point of view. If, on the contrary, it were a point on which his adverſaries laid their chief ſtreſs, he ſtated the words correctly, collected their obvious meaning, conſidered the force of the ſeveral arguments that had or might have been raiſed upon them, with a preciſion that would induce an auditor almoſt to ſuppoſe that he had previouſly conſidered the whole, and that his ſpeech was the reſult of much previous conſideration.

"It may be ſaid of Mansfield as of Virgil," Burton's Claſſical Remains, "that if he had any faults, they might be conſidered in the ſame manner with thoſe of ſome eminent fixed ſtar, which, if they exiſt at all, are above the reach of human obſervation. The luminous æther of his life was not obſcured by any ſhade dark enough to be denominated a defect. On account of his deſcent, local prejudices and propenſities were imputed to him, and his conduct on that account examined with a microſcopic eye; but the optic through which it was viewed poſſeſſed a party tinge, equally odious and deceptive.

"His political principles were ever conſiſtent; and to preſerve conſiſtency in ſuch ſtations and in ſuch times as occupied the life of Mansfield, conſtitutes an ordeal ſtrongly impreſſive of virtue. It has been ſaid that he wanted ſpirit. Is the uniform oppoſition of popular opinion, and apparently the contempt of it, any proof of the aſſertion? His ſpeech and conduct in the affair of Wilkes's outlawry, when popular prejudice ran in torrents, illuſtrate each other. The luſtre of his eloquence was ſomething more than human; and the firm integrity of the judge was the emanation of a divinity. Here Demoſthenes and Tully ſhrink from the compariſon: here acknowledged ſuperiority ſtands confeſſed: here the exulting Briton may exclaim, *Cedite Romani, Cedite Graii!*

"He deſpiſed (to borrow an expreſſion of his own) that muſhroom popularity that is raiſed without merit, and loſt without a crime. He diſdained being the ſlave of popular impulſe, or to acknowledge the ſhouts of a mob for the trumpet of fame.

"As a ſpeaker in the Houſe of Lords, where was his competitor? The grace of his action, the fire and vivacity of his looks, are ſtill preſent to imagination; and the harmony of his voice yet vibrates in the ear of thoſe who have been accuſtomed to liſten to him.

"His Lordſhip poſſeſſed the ſtrongeſt powers of diſcrimination—his language was elegant and perſpicuous, arranged with the happieſt method, and applied with the utmoſt extent of human ingenuity. His images were often bold, and always juſt; but the character of his eloquence is that of being flowing, ſoft, delightful, and affecting."

"His genius," ſays a modern writer, [ſee Royal Regiſter], "is comprehenſive and penetrating; and when he judges it neceſſary, he pours forth ſounds the moſt ſeductive, equally calculated to perſuade and to convince. Among his more rare qualifications," ſays he, "may be added, the external graces of his perſon, the piercing eye, the fine-toned voice and harmonious elocution, and that happy arrangement which poſſeſſes all the accuracy and elegance of the moſt laboured compoſitions." He was modeſt and unaſſuming; never deſcending to perſonal altercation, or replying to perſonal reflections. He preſerved his own dignity, and that of the Houſe over which he had very deſervedly for a great number of years an uncontrouled and almoſt an unlimited influence.

"His Lordſhip quitting the profeſſion, by abdicating his ſeat upon the Bench, of which he had been thirty years an illuſtrious ornament, exhibited a very affecting and awful ſcene. We ſaw the children of eloquence taking a laſt farewel of their parent. He retired full of glory, the rays of which lent a luſtre to the ſhade of retirement, and beamed forth their ſplendour around him. We beheld him in the evening of his life, like the great luminary of the world, gently deſcending to the weſt, with all his magnitude, but without his effulgence, diffuſing a mild and delightful influence in exchange for

the luſtre of his priſtine radiance. The laurel, lately alive upon his hoary brows, is now tranſplanted from his temple to his tomb-ſtone."

Dr Smollet, in the Continuation of his Hiſtory of England, in noticing the ſupporters of Mr Pelham's adminiſtration, mentions Mr Murray as intitled to the firſt place in point of genius. "This gentleman," he continues, "the ſon of a noble family in North Britain, had raiſed himſelf to great eminence at the bar by the moſt keen intuitive ſpirit of apprehenſion, that ſeemed to ſeize every object at firſt glance; an innate ſagacity, that ſaved the trouble of intenſe application; and an irreſiſtible ſtream of eloquence, that flowed pure and claſſical, ſtrong and copious, reflecting in the moſt conſpicuous point of view the ſubjects over which it rolled, and ſweeping before it all the ſlime of formal heſitation, and all the intangling weeds of chicanery."

His will was dated April 17. 1782, and is written with his own hand, upon little more than half a ſheet of paper.

The legacies in it are of 6000l. to each of his nieces Ann and Margery, and of 10,000l. to his niece Eliſabeth. The two former ladies are alſo to have 300l. a-year each during their lives, and the ſurvivor is to enjoy the whole. Each of the children of Sir David Lindſay have legacies of 1000l.; and his Lordſhip's niece Mrs Murray has 500l. for a ring.

The Ducheſs Dowager of Portland was entreated to permit his portrait by Venlo to hang in her room, "in memory of one to whom ſhe had always ſhewn her confidence and friendſhip;" Lady Mary Milbank and Lady Charlotte Wentworth have 200l. each; and Lord Kinnoul, the Archbiſhop of York, and the Biſhop of Worceſter, 100l. each. His Lordſhip then leaves to his faithful ſervant Mr John Way 1000l.; and all the remainder of his real and perſonal eſtate was willed to Lady Mansfield for her life, afterwards to Lord Stormont, "who," his Lordſhip ſays, "will beſt know what limitations ſhould be made concerning the future diſpoſal of it in his own family."

Theſe are the contents of a will written with a diſdain of the lawyer's art, as to forms and words. The bulk of the Earl's property, all liable to his own diſtribution, is diſpoſed of in ten lines; and the terms uſed, with reſpect to the legacies, are more thoſe of endearment and kindneſs, than of legal formality. It begins piouſly and affectingly, with the feelings of a Chriſtian, and the ſimplicity of a ſcholar:

"When it ſhall pleaſe Almighty God to call me to that ſtate to which, of all I now enjoy, I can carry only the ſatisfaction of my own conſcience, and a full reliance upon his mercy, through Jeſus Chriſt, I deſire that my body may be interred as privately as may be; and out of reſpect for the place of my early education, I ſhould wiſh it to be in Weſtminſter Abbey."

After leaving his property to the late Lady Mansfield for life, there was this affectionate proviſion, that "leſt ſhe ſhould feel any reſtraint as to thoſe commodities which are conſumed by uſe, as furniture, &c. the abſolute property of all ſuch things ſhall be her's."

Nineteen codicils, ſome of one or two lines each, are added to the will, and by two of theſe, 4000l. more are left to each of his nieces Ann and Margery. A third gives to each of them an additional 200l. a-year for life, with the benefit of ſurviorſhip; and a fourth, after expreſſing his Lordſhip's recollection, that in the firſt year after his death they might otherwiſe be obliged to borrow money, leaves them 1000l. to be paid immediately.

To Dido, a black female, he confirms her freedom, and gives an annuity of 100l. for life, with 500l. in money. Mr Juſtice Buller is requeſted to accept of his executor 2000l. "to be laid out in ſome ſmall memorial." Rings are directed to be ſent to the Lord Chancellor, the Maſter of the Rolls, and the Judges. Three codicils relative to Mr John Way, after expreſſing the higheſt eſteem of his character, and gratitude for his ſervices, gave him 2000l. more, and an annuity of 500l. for life. It is added, "I wiſh him to continue to act for Lord Stormont as he has done for me, but this I leave to his honour, of which I have no doubt, and do not abſolutely make it a condition."

A gold medal of the Royal family, given to him by Dr Lee, and a porringer left by Lord Foley, are given to Mrs Johnſon. Mrs Murray, his niece, who had 500l. according to the will, "to buy a ring," has another 500l. in a codicil; and it is added, "I do not literally mean that ſhe ſhould buy a ring." The legacy to his niece Eliſabeth is revoked, ſhe having received a portion in lieu of it. Ann and Margery have the abſolute property of his plate.

All

All his ſervants have annuities or legacies of very liberal ſums.

The laſt codicil is dated October 21. 1791.

The late Lady Mansfield was mentioned in the will as an executor with Lord Stormont.

Lord Mansfield was buried about nine o'clock in the morning of the 28th of March, in the ſame vault with the late Counteſs, (who died April 10. 1784), in Weſtminſter Abbey, between the late Earl of Chatham and Lord Robert Manners. *Europ. Mag.*

Second Addreſs of Gen. Dumourier to the French Nation.

AT the time I publiſhed my firſt proclamation, I had ſounded the ſentiments of all the corps of the army under my command *, and all of them ſeemed penetrated with the miſeries which an anarchical tyranny, exerciſed in the name of the National Convention, had entailed on our country.—All of them acknowledged unequivocally that we could not live without laws; and appeared to me to agree in opinion, that the re-eſtabliſhment of the conſtitution would reſtore to us peace and good order, without which it was impoſſible for us longer to exiſt.

I had not as yet reaſon to expect, that there could be the leaſt wavering from an opinion ſo well founded, and which alſo appeared unanimous; and, indeed, who could have conceived that the generals themſelves would have ſought, through their ambition, or by a ſpirit of infatuation, to alter the reſolution of the army? Dampierre, Stetenhoff, La Morliere, Roſiere, Changel, Ferrand, have conſpired againſt their country, againſt a good cauſe, againſt their companions in arms, and againſt me, to whom they made repeated aſſurances that they entertained the ſame principles with ourſelves. I ſhall not reproach them with ingratitude — their conſciences will one day puniſh them ſufficiently; but ſhall confine myſelf to this obſervation, that not one of them eſteems the miſcreants whom they now ſerve. The Jacobins will, in their blind fury, exerciſe vengeance on them—for ſeveral of the number are of the perſecuted ſect; and the anarchiſts will impute to them the diſaſters that cannot fail to accompany the raſh and ſanguine plans which that aſſemblage of factious criminals will oppoſe to the regular plans of attack of the combined powers.

The revolt arranged by theſe traitors has for a moment changed the face of affairs. Whilſt the commiſſioners of the Convention aſſembled at Valenciennes and Lille have employed meaſures worthy of themſelves to miſlead the army, and ſtifle the pretended conſpiracy which we all regard as a neceſſary act of virtue, ſince it is the only means of ſaving France, they have employed the arms of miſcreants and cowards.

On the 3d of this month, ſix fanatical volunteers came to St Amand to poignard me: I protected them from the fury of the ſoldiers, and ſent them to keep company with the four commiſſioners; —they will augment the number of the hoſtages.

On the 4th, three battalions of national volunteers deſerted the camp, without orders, to throw themſelves into Valenciennes. I met them on the road between St Amand and Conde, at the diſtance of about half a league from the latter place. I was then without eſcort, as a father in the midſt of his children, (for ſuch was the tender name the whole army had beſtowed on me), I had, at the moſt, fifteen or eighteen perſons with me on horſeback — when theſe battalions were ſo daſtardly as to aſſail me with a diſcharge

* Gen. Dumourier, after arreſting the commiſſioners ſent to carry him a priſoner to Paris, addreſſed the following letter to the army:

"My comrades, four commiſſioners from the Convention are come to arreſt me, and conduct me to the bar of that Aſſembly; the miniſter of the war department accompanies them. I recall to mind what you promiſed, that you would not ſuffer your father to be arreſted, who had ſo often ſaved the country, who has conducted you to victory, and who lately effected at your head an honourable retreat. I have put theſe commiſſioners in a place of ſafety, to ſerve as hoſtages to us. It is time that the army purge France of the aſſaſſins and agitators, and reſtore to our unfortunate country that tranquillity which the crimes of its repreſentatives have deprived her of. It is time to reſume a conſtitution which we ſwore fidelity to for three ſucceſſive years, which gave us liberty, and which can alone ſecure us from the licentiouſneſs and anarchy into which we are plunged. I declare to you my comrades, that I will give you the example of living and dying free. We only can be free by good laws, without which we ſhall be ſlaves to crimes of all ſorts."

diſcharge of muſketry.—They killed ſeveral of my ſuit, as well as ſeveral horſes.

They cut off the road to the camp, to which I wiſhed to retreat; and I was forced to ſave myſelf, with a part of the officers who accompanied me, by croſſing the Scheldt in a boat, to repair to the firſt Imperial poſt. As it was not our intention to emigrate, and as we were aſſured that the army expreſſed a ſtrong indignation againſt theſe aſſaſſins, as well as an attachment to the re-eſtabliſhment of peace and good order, we repaired at day-break to the camp. There, however, amidſt reiterated proteſtations of attachment to the principles that determined us, we remarked a mute and ſullen agitation, which made us judge that ſtrong diſſenſions in opinion prevailed. I addreſſed each corps, and from each corps received a reply tantamount to that made on the preceding days.

Wiſhing, however, after the remark we had made, to repair to the head-quarters at St Amand, we learned that the corps of artillery had formed the deſign of conveying their great park to Valenciennes; and that the plot of the factious men who miſled them, was to ſeize on us, to convey us thither, and to make a merit of ſacrificing us to the vengeance of our tyrants. We had then one expedient only left, that of repairing to the Imperial army, which we ought to regard as our ally, after the frank and noble proclamation of the General in Chief by whom it is commanded. Several corps of cavalry have already joined us; ſeveral bands of infantry have done the ſame; and as ſoon as the Imperialiſts ſhall have entered the territory of France, not as vanquiſhers, and as wiſhing to dictate laws, but as generous allies, who come to aid us in re-eſtabliſhing the conſtitution, which can alone ſtay the progreſs of the crimes and calamities that menace France, many other corps will prepare to unite themſelves to their brothers in arms.

I know the diſpoſition of the army, and more eſpecially that of the troops of the line.—Their principles are at the bottom pure.—They may for a moment allow themſelves to be hurried away by the exaggerated opinions inculcated on them; but as the invincible courage they have diſplayed during the preſent war muſt neceſſarily be accompanied by the deſire of poſſeſſing the laws they cannot find unleſs in the conſtitution, which will deſtroy the odious tyranny of anarchiſts, they will be jealous of the public eſteem. They will bluſh at having, even for a moment, been capable of annexing their colours to thoſe of criminal licentiouſneſs. They will rally beſide the brave troops who have only accompanied me in my momentary retreat to re enter France within two days at fartheſt, and to put an end to the vile diſorders which cover all France with mourning and terror.

I ſwear, in the name of my companions, that we will not lay down our arms until we ſhall have ſucceeded in our enterpriſe; and our ſole deſign is, to re-eſtabliſh the conſtitution, and conſtitutional royalty;—that no reſentment, no thirſt after vengeance, no ambitious motive ſways our purpoſes;—that no foreign power ſhall influence our opinion;—that wherever anarchy ſhall ceaſe at the appearance of our arms and thoſe of the combined armies, we will conduct ourſelves as friends and brothers;—that wherever we ſhall meet with reſiſtance, we ſhall know how to ſelect the culpable, and ſpare the peaceable inhabitants, the victims of the infamous wiles of the Jacobins of Paris, from whom have ariſen the horrors and calamities of the war;—that we ſhall in no way dread the poignards of Marat and the Jacobins;—that we will deſtroy the manufacture of theſe poignards, as well as that of the ſcandalous writings, by which an attempt is made to pervert the noble and generous character of the French nation;—and, finally, in the name of my companions in arms, I repeat the oath, That we will live and die free.

The General in Chief of the French army, DUMOURIER.

STATE PAPER.

Reply to the Memorial delivered to their High Mightineſſes on April 5. by Lord Auckland and the Count of Starhemberg. See p. 220.

THeir High Mightineſſes perfectly well recollect the ſolemn declaration they made in the month of September of the laſt year, in reply to a requiſition on the part of the Count Starhemberg, relative to thoſe who might be culpable of the higheſt of crimes towards his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or his Royal family.

They have ſince partaken, with all honeſt

honeſt minds, the general and profound ſenſation of terror and indignation which the horrible event that has taken place in France has ſpread throughout all Europe; and they are as determined as they ever were, to attend to the execution of the meaſures they at that time reſolved on.

The States General are the more perſuaded of the neceſſity which exiſts in every well-regulated ſtate, of efficaciouſly oppoſing the audacity of thoſe who ſeek to deſtroy the happineſs of civil ſocieties, by tearing aſunder all the bonds of a juſt ſubordination to the legitimate authority of an eſtabliſhed government, becauſe this Republic has been taught by her own experience the pernicious effects of ſo criminal a project. Indeed it is at this time notorious, that a ſmall number of inhabitants, emigrated from theſe provinces, and uſurping the name and rights of ſovereignty, have had the audacity to attack their country with arms in their hands, and publicly to threaten with death the members of the legitimate government, and all thoſe who were employed in the defence of the ſtate, provided they would not abandon their poſts.—And although theſe acts of rebellion are neither in their nature nor in their conſequences to be compared to the crimes which have been committed in France, they, notwithſtanding, derive their origin from the ſame cauſes. The States-General in conſequence expect from the equity and wiſdom of all the governments of Europe, and more eſpecially from their Majeſties the Emperor and King of Great Britain, that they will take good care not to grant an aſylum in their ſtates to thoſe who have taken on them to make ſuch enormous attempts againſt the government of this Republic, and who, by proclamations and manifeſtoes, ſigned by them, have ſnatched their names from the oblivion which ought to have been their lot;—but that, on the contrary, ſhould they be diſcovered, they will be apprehended, to the end that they may be purſued by juſtice, and puniſhed with all the ſeverity of the law.

PARLIAMENT.

In the Houſe of Lords, May 1. a petition was preſented by Lord Lauderdale, on behalf of Robertſon and Berry, againſt the ſentence of the High Court of Juſticiary, impriſoning them in the tolbooth of Edinburgh for printing and publiſhing the "Political Progreſs of Great Britain." The petition, on the motion of Lord Lauderdale, was referred to a committee, to conſider of the propriety of receiving it. On May 8. counſel were heard. It was determined, on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, that no appeal from the Court of Juſticiary *could be admitted*. His Lordſhip and Lord Thurlow were both of opinion, that no appeal could lie from the Court of Juſticiary *either in civil or criminal caſes*. Counſel for the petitioners, Mr Adams; Solicitor, Mr Campbell. Counſel for the reſpondents, the Lord Advocate; Solicitor, Mr Langlands.

May 13. Their Lordſhips, in a committee of privileges, proceeded to diſcuſs the queſtion, whether Scots Peers, created Britiſh Peers ſince the Union, had a right to vote in the election of Peers to ſit in parliament for Scotland.

Lord Kinnoul maintained the negative of this propoſition, contending, that equally, from the reſolutions of their Lordſhips in 1708 and 1787, they were bound to reject the votes of ſuch Scotch Peers as had been created Britiſh Peers ſince the Union.—His Lordſhip concluded with moving, that the votes of the Duke of Queenſberry and the Marquis of Abercorn, on the late election of Peers for Scotland, be diſallowed, thoſe Peers having been created Peers of England ſince the act of Union.

Lord Grenville oppoſed the motion, and entered into a defence of thoſe votes, maintaining, that there being no ſpecific objection made in the act of Union itſelf, ſuch votes ſhould be held valid; and alſo, that notwithſtanding the reſolutions alluded to, that committee was not bound by them. His Lordſhip, however, ſuggeſted the propriety of referring the whole queſtion for the opinion of the Twelve Judges.

The Lord Chancellor coincided in the propriety of referring to the Judges; and for that purpoſe conceived the propereſt way was for the previous queſtion being moved upon the preſent propoſition. This was accordingly done by Lord Grenville.

Lord Mansfield entered into the argument at large, contending, that the former reſolutions of their Lordſhips were

binding on them now, and that conſequently the votes of the Noble Peers objected to ought to be rejected.

The Lord Chancellor followed on the ſame ſide.

Upon moving the previous queſtion, it was carried. Contents, 27; non contents, 26.

The queſtion was then put, that the opinion of the Twelve Judges be taken, which was alſo carried. Contents, 27; Non contents, 25. — The report of the committee was then received.

Lord Grenville, May 23. moved, that the Houſe do agree to the report of the committee.

Lord Cathcart made a long and very able ſpeech againſt agreeing with the opinion of the committee. It was at laſt agreed that the motion ſhould run thus: "That it is the opinion of this Houſe, that the votes of the Duke of Queenſberry, and of the Earl of Abercorn, at the laſt election for Peers to repreſent the Scotch Peerage in parliament, if duly tendered, ought to have been counted."

The Earl of Mansfield ſtated, that he had put this motion in the affirmative, though with a view that it might be carried in the negative.

The Earl of Lauderdale made a very animated ſpeech againſt the motion, after which, the Houſe divided—For the motion, contents, 41, proxies, 7. 48; non-contents, 31, proxies, 10, 41; majority, 7.

Lord Grenville, June 6. moved, that a committee be appointed to examine and count the votes given for the different Peers at the laſt election, and to report to the Houſe.—Ordered.

In purſuance of Lord Grenville's motion, the committee met on Friday, and made up a calculation; from which it appears, that, to the thirteen originally returned, are to be added the Earls of Stair and Selkirk, making the whole number duly elected *fifteen*, and thoſe with equal votes eight, (having had each *thirty-one* votes.) The calculation being reported to the Houſe, the clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend, to add the names of the Earls of Stair and Selkirk to the return.

Thus is this long inveſtigation brought at length to a cloſe.

10. Lord Stanhope moved the Houſe to proceed on the trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq; on Wedneſday next, which occaſioned a diviſion; when there were, for the motion, 21; againſt it, 48: majority, 27.

Lord Grenville then moved, that the trial ſhould be put off till the ſecond Tueſday of the next ſeſſion of Parliament; which was carried without a diviſion.

The Biſhop of St David's moved, that all further proceedings on the ſlave-trade ſhould be put off to the ſecond Wedneſday of the next ſeſſion of parliament; which was agreed to.

In the Houſe of Commons, May 9. Mr Whitbread obſerved, that as certain facts of an oppreſſive nature had occurred to ſome of his Majeſty's ſubjects, in conſequence of the order of council iſſued on Feb. 20. he ſhould ſubmit to the Houſe a matter that went to eſtabliſh an inquiry into thoſe facts, with a view afterwards to purſue further meaſures. The prerogative of his Majeſty, of regulating the entrance into the kingdom, under which the order of council was iſſued, was in his mind very dubious, and certainly did not extend the whole length of that order; for his Majeſty would then poſſeſs, what never could be intended, a power of preventing the natural-born ſubjects of this country from coming into the kingdom, and which poſſibly, from the ſanguinary laws of France, might have been the occaſion of their death.

Having examined the queſtion of right, he entered into a detail of the facts that had enſued from the exerciſe of this aſſumed authority. — Various Engliſhmen, being obliged to quit France, inliſted on a maſter of an Engliſh veſſel bringing them to England. — When they arrived, the cuſtomhouſe-officer ſaid, as they had no paſſport from the ſecretaries of ſtate, they ſhould not land. In conſequence, moſt of them were kept on board three days; and of ſome who contrived to elude the vigilance of the cuſtomhouſe-officers, and did land, one was forcibly taken from a mail coach, and put on board again; and another was given up to a preſs-gang, though the regulating captain thought fit afterwards to diſcharge him. At the expiration of three days, an order arrived from Mr Secretary Dundas for their diſcharge. Theſe proceedings were of a nature too oppreſſive to paſs unnoticed by that Houſe, who were bound to watch and animadvert on every miſdemeanour of government, particularly at this period, when, under

under cover of ſafety and prevention againſt democratic licence, the moſt inſidious advances were daily making towards deſpotiſm, the tendency to which was the real danger of the country, and not (as was for ſiniſter views pretended) the prevalence of the deteſtable principles of France. He concluded by moving, "That a committee be appointed to examine into certain facts that took place at Dover on or about the 22d of February laſt, in conſequence of his Majeſty's order in council of the 20th of February 1793."

Mr Secretary Dundas ſaid, if any thing of an arbitrary nature exiſted in the powers aſſumed by the order of council alluded to, the executive government and the crown-lawyers of every period of our hiſtory muſt partake of the odium, as it was a power invariably exerciſed in times of war. A ſtate of war, by the law of nations, he ſaid, inſtantly broke off all communication between the adverſe parties; and though the urbanity and civilization of modern times induced a departure from the ſtrictneſs of that rule, yet the degree, the time, and manner of ſuch deviation, was always in the diſcretion of the executive power of each ſtate. This being admitted, it reſted ſolely with his Majeſty, how far, in the preſent inſtance, the rule ſhould be departed from; and the queſtion of right, therefore, being clear, it only remained to know how far the mode adopted was in the exiſting circumſtance expedient. The regulation required that no perſon ſhould be admitted into his Majeſty's packets without a licence or paſſport from a ſecretary of ſtate; and the object of this was, that his Majeſty might be apprized of every one that came within the kingdom, and who and what they were. This meaſure, when adopted, was ſo much for the advantage of the country, that, ſo far from finding any difficulty in juſtifying himſelf on the ſcore of legality or expediency, he ſhould have been unable to have juſtified himſelf in any view if he had neglected to adviſe it. As to the propriety of the conduct of government after the arrival of the packet at Dover, he ſaid, many of the people who forced the packet under way were of ſuſpicious characters; time was neceſſary to inquire into the facts and circumſtances of a caſe at leaſt very unfavourable to them at firſt view; and from the violence of their conduct in forcing a king's veſſel, it became neceſſary to take legal advice how far they were or were not liable to legal proſecution. As the captain had not appriſed them of his Majeſty's proclamation, the law-officers of the Crown thought a difficulty would occur of proſecution; and it was deemed fit in conſequence to decline it; but when it is conſidered, that the maſter of the veſſel and others were ordered up to town, that his Majeſty's miniſters might perſonally examine them, the period of the next day was not negligently long. But even if the right, expedience, and propriety of the caſe, were againſt them, he contended, it was unfit for the notice of parliament, as the oppreſſed individuals complaining might have recourſe to the exiſting laws of the country, and no general or conſtitutional effects aroſe from the caſe. If any thing was proved, it was individual injury, to the remedy of which courts of juſtice were open.

Mr Fox ſaid, he differed from the Hon. Secretary in every poſition he had laid down, except that by the law of nations all intercourſe was regularly interrupted in time of war. If the power aſſumed was ſo very common as he had ſtated in other adminiſtrations, he would have done better to have cited an inſtance or two, than merely making the aſſertion. He, (Mr Fox), however, could not aſſent to that aſſertion; and if it were proved, he ſhould think it immediately neceſſary to curtail that prerogative. On the queſtion of propriety, he likewiſe differed, thinking that the men ſhould have been either proſecuted completely, or not have been detained at all. Thoſe who were detained on board, and particularly thoſe who were taken out of the mail-coach, and conſigned to a preſs gang, he thought would recover in an action at law. But though a verdict might be obtained, the damages would be dubious, and the chance not worth the certain expence of the ſuit. As to the Houſe interfering when a remedy was open at law to individuals, he thought the true line of diſtinction was to be meaſured more by the ſtation of the offender, than the extent or nature of the conſequence. As, therefore, the injury in the preſent inſtance was owing to the miſconduct, in his opinion, of ſo high an officer as a ſecretary of ſtate, he thought an inquiry by the Houſe perfectly regular and proper. Had the facts ſolely originated with the inferior officers at Dover, it would have been

otherwiſe. He therefore ſhould vote for the motion.

Mr Attorney and Solicitor General, and Mr Eſte, ſpoke in favour of his Majeſty's proclamation; after which the motion was negatived without a diviſion.

Mr Wilberforce, May 14. after a ſhort ſpeech, moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to prevent ſupplying foreign territories with ſlaves. Sir W. Young, Sir W. Dolben, Meſſ. Pitt, Fox, Lambton, and Burdon, ſupported the motion; and Lord Carhampton, Meſſ. Cawthorne, Gaſcoyne, and Eſte, oppoſed it. On a diviſion, there were for the motion 41, againſt it 37.

Mr Wilberforce moved, that leave be given to bring in a bill to limit the importation of ſlaves into the Britiſh colonies in the Weſt Indies for a certain period; and that if the motion be carried, it ſhould be referred to a committee.

Mr Cawthorne objected both as to the order of the motion, and the policy of it, which tended to overturn the whole Weſt India trade. He thought it exceedingly unfair to bring forward the buſineſs in this ſhape.

The Speaker ſaid, that notwithſtanding the grand queſtion of abolition had been poſtponed till another ſeſſion, any member had a right, if he pleaſed, to introduce another motion on the ſame ſubject that ſeſſion, provided it was not co-extenſive with the propoſition which had been poſtponed. Reſpecting order, therefore, the Hon. Gentleman was perfectly juſtifiable.

Mr Pitt ſupported his Hon. friend Mr Wilberforce. With reſpect to its fairneſs, he ſaw no objection; and as to the mode propoſed for limiting the importation of ſlaves into the Weſt-India iſlands, that might be adjuſted in the committee, or in any future ſtage of the buſineſs.

The Maſter of the Rolls acknowledged that he had voted for the laſt motion of the Hon. member; but he did not conſider that he was pledged to ſupport the one now ſubmitted to the Houſe, which was, in his opinion, objectionable. It would be very improper to ſend the bill to the Lords before their Lordſhips had determined reſpecting the policy of the abolition of the trade, which was now under conſideration, and on which they were now examining witneſſes.

Sir William Young ſpoke againſt the motion.

Mr Dent thought it very improper. The Houſe might as well ſet limits to the capital of a merchant.——The Houſe divided, Ayes 25, Noes 35.

Mr Dundas, May 15. ſtated, that the duty on coals brought coaſtwiſe to Scotland was ſuch as almoſt amounted to a prohibition, and was not of courſe a matter of revenue. From June to Auguſt, the labour of the people in the ſouthern part of Scotland was loſt to the manufactories and fiſheries, as their whole time was employed in procuring fuel from the moraſſes for the winter. The duty on coals brought coaſtwiſe was eſtimated at twelve thouſand pounds per annum; but this duty could be made up by a duty on ſtills and rectified ſpirits. He enumerated the bad conſequences that aroſe from the exceſſive uſe of ſpirituous liquors by the lower order of the people in Scotland; but he did not mean to increaſe the duty to that amount that would excite ſmuggling. By the regulations he had to propoſe, the revenue would experience an increaſe of near 30,000 l. per annum; and ſo far he thought it an object deſerving the ſupport and attention of the committee. He therefore moved, that the duties on coals, culm, and cinders, brought coaſtwiſe to that part of Great Britain called Scotland, ſhould ceaſe; that an additional duty of 20 s. per annum ſhould be paid by all perſons retailing ſpirits in Scotland; that an additional duty of ſo much per gallon ſhould be paid on all ſpirituous liquors manufactured in Scotland, which he eſtimated would be an increaſe of 9000 l. per annum to the revenue.

Sir John Sinclair ſeconded theſe motions, which were agreed to.

On the report from the committee on this bill, June 11. counſel was heard on the petition of Sir John Henderſon and other owners of coal in Scotland, againſt the bill.

As ſoon as the counſel had withdrawn, Mr Secretary Dundas roſe, and informed the committee, that he himſelf was intereſted as a coal-owner on the frith of Forth; and if he had no other motive for preſſing the bill then before the committee on the conſideration of the Houſe, he would do it for the benefit of theſe collieries. And the reaſon he ſtated was, that by means of the duty on Engliſh coal, which nearly amounted to a prohibition, the working coal-miners there had erected among themſelves a monopoly,

monopoly, and were able to regulate, not only their own wages, but the price of coals. He ſtated this grievance to amount to ſuch an inordinate extent, that the wages of a man ſometimes amounted to 50 s. per week. And though the general price of coals in Edinburgh had been time ſome ago 5 s. the 12 cwt, yet, owing to this monopoly, they have lately riſen to the enormous price of 12 s. which excluded all the lower rank of people in Edinburgh from the uſe of that indiſpenſably neceſſary article. He further ſaid, that the preſent bill would open to the coal-proprietors of the Forth, a market to three fourths of Scotland, which never had been open to them before.

The report, with the amendments, were received, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

Sir John Sinclair, May 15. moved, "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, entreating that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to eſtabliſh a board of agriculture in this kingdom; repreſenting, that ſome mode of internal improvement ſhould be made known, as in ſome diſtricts the principles of agriculture were not ſufficiently underſtood; that inquiry ſhould be made as to the ſituation of the ſtock, agriculture, and ſituation of the country in theſe reſpects; that ſuch inquiry would be of infinite ſervice, as being the means of inciting a judicious ſyſtem of induſtry, and of being highly beneficial to commerce; that his Majeſty would alſo be graciouſly pleaſed to recommend ſuch meaſures to parliament, as being of great benefit to the proſperity of the kingdom; and that ſuch board be inſtituted for a time limited; and that his faithful Commons would defray the expences, which would not amount to more than 3000 l. per annum."

Lord Sheffield ſeconded the motion. The Houſe divided, for the board, 101, againſt it, 26.

In a committee, May 17. Mr Pitt obſerved, that as he had reckoned upon the profits of a lottery as part of the ways and means of the year, he preſumed, that, under the preſent circumſtances of public affairs, gentlemen would not deem it expedient to oppoſe this meaſure. He obſerved, that the great evil of lotteries was, that they held out temptations to the lower orders of people to inſure, and fed them with daily hopes of ſucceſs, until they had parted with the whole of their little property. To meet this evil, he intended to give the commiſſioners of the lottery a diſcretionary power to draw what number of tickets they pleaſed each day; ſo that fewer being drawn on one day, and more on another, the uncertainty ariſing from ſuch a mode of drawing would puzzle the ſpeculators in inſurance, and, he hoped, go a great way towards putting an end to the practice of inſuring. Another regulation was, that none ſhould be ſuffered to take down numbers in Guildhall during the drawing, except ſuch as were employed by the commiſſioners, or authoriſed by his Majeſty's patent. A third was, that the licenſed offices ſhould be bound not to inſure any number, except for a perſon whom they ſhould know to be the *bona fide* holder of the ticket bearing that number. He concluded by moving, that 675,000 l. be raiſed by lottery for the ſervice of the preſent year.

Mr Sheridan ſaid, he was an enemy to lotteries in general; and the regulations which he had juſt heard would not remove his objections.

Some further converſation took place, between Mr Pitt, Mr Sheridan, and Mr Taylor.——The motion paſſed without a diviſion.

On the report of the India bill, Mr Fox objected to the clauſe enabling his Majeſty to appoint two additional members to the board of controul not of the privy council, and with ſalaries. This meaſure was for a ſhameleſs increaſe of the influence of the Crown, in open defiance to all thoſe profeſſions of its having been ſo extended as to merit curtailment. He was particularly deſirous that gentlemen would attend and deliver their opinions, as he wiſhed to aſcertain how far thoſe who had united with him, now mean to ſupport adminiſtration, for no other reaſon than that adminiſtration had unneceſſarily plunged the country into a mad impolitic war. There never was a period more neceſſary to obſerve ſtrict economy, for at no period were the people in general more diſtreſſed, nor was its extent to be calculated. He argued from the Rt Hon. Secretary's competence to diſcharge the offices of Secretary of State, of Treaſurer of the Navy, and Preſident of the Board of Controul, that the buſineſs at the board was ſo enormouſly heavy as to render doubtful the obtaining of privy counſellors to diſcharge

its

its duties. The Rt Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving an amendment to leave out the word *two*.

Mr Secretary Dundas replied, and after obſerving that Mr Fox had not always been equally averſe to patronage and influence for carrying on the government of India, contended, that by a compariſon of the bill he now ſubmitted to the Houſe, with that propoſed by Mr Fox in 1784, it would be found that the preſent did not contain the hundredth part of the patronage and influence of the bill of 1784; which bill, inſtead of limiting and reſtricting, as the preſent did, the patronage and influence of India, gave into the hands of nine commiſſioners, appointed by the bill, the whole patronage and influence, unreſtrained and unlimited, of upwards of 400 offices, from 25, to 20, to 15, to 10, and to 5,000l. per annum each. In reply to the obſervation of Mr Fox, of his (Mr Dundas) holding the office of Secretary of State, of Treaſurer of the Navy, and of Preſident of the Board of Controul, the Rt Hon. Secretary begged to aſſure the Rt Hon. Gentleman, that he did not hold the office of ſecretary by his own wiſhes, it had never been an object of his deſire; but a temporary arrangement having been made, by which his Majeſty ſignified to him his pleaſure that he ſhould hold the ſeals, he had accepted them, and had continued to act upon the expreſs condition of not receiving any emolument therefrom; upon theſe terms he had, from a variety of circumſtances, been led on day after day, not with his own wiſhes, to hold that arduous office. He was againſt the amendment, which was negatived.

On the third reading, May 24. Mr Fox, in a ſhort and animated ſpeech, expreſſed in general terms his diſapprobation of the remaining parts of the bill, as well in a commercial as in a political point of view. He took occaſion to vindicate the leading features of his own India bill, which he contended were ſtrictly conſtitutional, and grounded in ſound policy. He aſſerted, that this was a bill increaſing the influence of the Crown; that his was not; and that this, under a pretence of avoiding influence, took it in the moſt dangerous way, namely, without reſponſibility. He complained of the indecent precipitation with which the bill had been hurried on; and which bill, if carried into a law, would reduce the Court of Directors to the mere creatures and tools of the adminiſtration for the time being. The preſent bill, he ſaid, was a continuation and conſummation of that ſyſtem of fraud and deceit with which the preſent adminiſtration had treated the buſineſs of India. To prove this aſſertion, the Rt Hon. Gentleman diſcuſſed Mr Pitt's declaratory bill, and concluded by another amendment, which was to limit the duration of the charter to March 1797.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obſerved, that the Rt Hon. Gentleman had, in the laſt moments of the bill in that Houſe, made up by his aſperity for the peaceable manner in which he had permitted it to paſs to the preſent ſtage. Mr Pitt, however, drew a favourable concluſion from the manner in which the bill had paſſed, and which concluſion was, that after the full notice given by his Rt Hon. Friend, (Mr Dundas), and after his exertions to rouſe the attention of the country to the ſubject, which had in one ſhape or other been under diſcuſſion for nine years, his Rt Hon. Friend had the ſingular good fortune, in this important, difficult, and comprehenſive bill, to unite intereſts which had always been conſidered jarring, and to ſhew that Houſe, that thoſe whoſe talents had been deemed unbounded, were unequal to hazard any decent oppoſition to the meaſure. He charged Mr Fox with having purpoſely avoided debating the bill in a committee, where it might have been diſcuſſed point by point, for the purpoſe of taking the advantage of the preſent ſtage, in which that Rt Hon. Gentleman knew the points could not be diſcuſſed, but which advantage he had taken to throw out invective. He declared himſelf to be extremely ready to enter into diſcuſſions, at any time, of the Rt Hon. Gentleman's and of his India bills. Such diſcuſſions were not however neceſſary. The public opinion had been decided upon them. His bill had afforded no reaſon whatever for jealouſy againſt the creation of a moſt dangerous influence in the conſtitution. The Rt Hon. Gentleman's had been condemned for creating ſuch an influence, and which, had it paſſed into law, would have been fatal to the conſtitution. After ſeveral other obſervations in compariſon of the two bills, the Rt Hon. Gentleman concluded againſt the amendment.

Mr Fox replied, after which the queſtion upon his amendment was put and negatived,

negatived, upon a diviſion,—Ayes, 26; noes, 132; majority 106.

Mr Wilberforce's clauſe for ſending miſſionaries to India was next objected to. It was oppoſed by Mr Huſſey, Mr Dundas, Mr Fox, and the Maſter of the Rolls.

Mr Wilberforce withdrew his motion.

The whole of the bill was at length gone through with, and paſſed.

Mr Secretary Dundas was ordered to carry the bill to the Lords

Sir C. Bunbury, May 31. made his promiſed motion reſpecting the tranſportation of convicts to New South Wales. He prefaced it with a ſpeech of conſiderable length, in which he detailed the particulars of the preſent plan of proceeding with reſpect to the culprits, from the time of their conviction until the period of their being landed in New South Wales,—a mode which in general he contended was contrary to humanity, good policy, or economy He then ſtated the outlines of a plan, which he propoſed as a ſubſtitute; which was, that inſtead of their being employed promiſcuouſly in hard labour in the hulks, &c. they ſhould be confined ſeparately in priſons, on the plan of the penitentiary houſes, and there employed in ſome work that may be uſeful to the public, until the ſhips were ready to tranſport them; that none ſhould be exported to New South Wales, but ſuch as were condemned to perpetual exile, or for fourteen years at leaſt; and that with reſpect to thoſe doomed to baniſhment for a leſſer period, he propoſed that our ſettlements in North America ſhould be applied to, to receive them, in the ſame manner as they had done heretofore. His principal reaſon for wiſhing this laſt change was, he ſaid, that on account of the immenſe diſtance to New South Wales, the expence of bringing back ſuch as were tranſported for a comparatively ſhort period, would be very conſiderable; and he contended, that it would be the groſſeſt injuſtice and cruelty on the part of government, were they to heſitate a moment to bring thoſe home whoſe terms were expired. He concluded with moving ſix propoſitions, of which the above is the general ſubſtance.

Mr Martin ſpoke in approbation.

Mr Secretary Dundas, after complimenting the Hon. Baronet for his public ſpirit and philanthropy, in coming forward on this occaſion, obſerved, that however juſt ſome of his obſervations may be found on mature conſideration, yet that part of the ſyſtem of the treatment of criminals in queſtion was of ſuch public importance, and had in moſt inſtances been attended with ſo many good effects, that it ſhould not be changed nor altered without the utmoſt deliberation, and a certainty of being able to ſubſtitute a better ſyſtem, or one as good. Many plans of the kind, which apparently were in favour of humanity and good policy, had been found on experience to be the reverſe, therefore the greateſt caution was neceſſary: by the lateſt accounts from the colony alluded to, it was in ſuch a ſtate as to afford a moſt favourable proſpect of doing well, and the moſt flattering accounts were received of the good behaviour and reformation of many of the convicts The expences he allowed had been great, but were in a train every day of becoming gradually leſs. He concluded with moving, That the debate be adjourned for three months; which was carried.

Mr Wharton roſe to make his promiſed motion reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the conſtitution; he prefaced it with a ſhort ſpeech, in which he aſſerted, and pledged himſelf to prove, (ſhould his motion be agreed to), that all the ſalutary proviſions which were aſſerted and enacted at the time of the Revolution, for the ſecurity and the pure adminiſtration of the conſtitution of theſe kingdoms, had been, ſince that period, almoſt entirely done away. He then concluded by moving, "That a committee of the Houſe be appointed to enquire, whether any, and which of the proviſions made by parliament in the reign of William and Mary, and in the reign of William, for ſecuring the reſponſible exerciſe of the executive authority; for ſecuring a fair, free, and frequent repreſentation of the Commons in parliament; and for ſecuring a fair and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice in the courts of law: Whether any, and which of theſe proviſions have by any means been invalidated or taken away; and to conſider whether any, and which of theſe loſt or invalidated proviſions may be fit to be re-enacted, in order to reſtore the people of this country to the ſituation in which they were placed by the glorious Revolution of 1688."

Col. Macleod ſeconded the motion.

The queſtion being put, the Houſe immediately divided, when there appeared, in favour of the motion, 71; againſt it, 11; majority, 60.

NEW

NEW BOOKS.

A Narrative of the Campaign in India, which terminated the War with Tippoo Sultan, in 1792. With Maps and Plans illuſtrative of the Subject, and a View of Seringapatam. By Major Dirom, Deputy Adjutant General of his Majeſty's Forces in India. 4to. 1l. 1s. *boards.* Faden, &c.

THIS volume contains a very diſtinct and amuſing detail of the operations which cloſed the late Indian war; and the principal events of which appeared from time to time in the public prints, and muſt be freſh in the memories of moſt readers.

The intelligent author informs us that the drawing up of the narrative occupied his leiſure during the voyage home from India; and ſurely he could not have found a more profitable method of beguiling the tedious time during ſuch a period of inactive confinement, nor a ſituation more abſtracted from interruption than in the ſecluſion of a cabin. It was an intereſting profeſſional undertaking to record the circumſtances attending tranſactions in which he was perſonally engaged. Several officers, paſſengers in the ſame ſhip, contributed their ſhares of information; and his labours may be eminently uſeful to officers who may be called into future ſervice in the ſame climate and among the ſame people.

In his introduction, the Major prefaces his narrative with a ſuccinct retroſpect of the two prior campaigns of the war with Tippoo Sultan; and though the events of the third, which ended in the peace concluded under the walls of Seringapatam, may be too recent to intereſt the preſent reader, beyond what the miſcellaneous circumſtances attending them may afford, yet many of theſe facts have a novelty in them which the details of European warfare do not furniſh.

The unwieldy appendages to an army are cumbrous enough any where: but in the eaſt they riſe to an amount that muſt be as frightful to any territory which they viſit, as a ſwarm of locuſts; which may be gathered from the following account:

"The followers of an army in India, on being reckoned at four times the number of fighting men, will appear to be a moderate eſtimate, on conſidering the particular circumſtances and cuſtoms of the country.

The number of black people employed in the public departments is immenſe, particularly in charge of the cattle that carry the ſupplies for the army, for which is required at the rate of one man for every two or three bullocks. This article, including the public and private cattle of the confederate armies, and of their brinjarries, the whole probably amounting to near half a million of cattle, may be reckoned to bring into the field one hundred thouſand followers. The elephants, of which there were ſeveral hundred, and the camels ſeveral thouſand, had alſo many attendants; and every horſe in the cavalry and in the army, beſide the trooper or rider, has two attendants, one who cleans and takes care of him, called the horſe keeper, and the other the graſs cutter, who provides his forage; and a number of bullocks with drivers, is, beſides, required to carry grain for the horſes. The palanquin and dooly bearers, for the conveyance of the ſick, are alſo a numerous claſs of followers.

Field officers, including the people who carry or have charge of their baggage, cannot have leſs than forty, captains twenty, and ſubalterns ten ſervants. The ſoldiers have alſo their attendants, particularly a cook to every meſs; and the ſepoys, moſt of whom are married, have many of them, as well as of the followers, their families with them in camp.

The bazar people, or merchants, and their ſervants, are alſo very numerous; nor are the adventurers few who accompany an army, with no other view than to plunder in the enemy's country; and even they, far from being a nuiſance, ſearch for and dig up the pits of grain in the fields and villages, which would otherwiſe remain undiſcovered, and bring in numbers of cattle that could by no other means be collected in the country.

Early in the war, many of the ſepoys were prevailed upon to ſend back their families, and other arrangements were made for reducing the number of followers; but thoſe meaſures tended to create deſertion, and to increaſe diſtreſs. In ſhort, no man will carry his family to camp, who does not find his convenience and advantage in doing ſo; no perſon will pay for ſervants he does not want, nor will followers attend an army without pay, who do not earn a living, which they can only do by contributing to its ſupport. There are no towns to be depended

pended upon for ſupplies; and an army in India not only carries with it moſt of the means of its ſubſiſtence for ſeveral months, but alſo a variety of neceſſaries, which are expoſed daily in the bazars like merchants in a fair: a ſcene altogether reſembling more the emigration of a nation guarded by its troops, than the march of an army, fitted out merely with the intention to ſubdue an enemy."

When an army, increaſed to the extent of this immenſe model, ventures into the field, it is fortunate for it not to be oppoſed by a vigilant enemy actuated by the tactics of Gen. Lloyd! Among other peculiarities in Indian warfare, we have adopted the practice of employing the ſtrong and bulky elephant, though we avail ourſelves of his powers more profitably than is uſually done by our oriental enemies. We have heard much of the great number of bullocks requiſite for the army, to draw the artillery; we now, it ſeems, have found out the advantage of ſhortening the line of draught, by yoking them four abreaſt, inſtead of two: but above all, the uſe of the ſagacious elephants, (rarely employed by us in former wars), who, marching behind the heavieſt cannon, are always ready to ſhove them on, and help them over every difficulty, has proved of ſuch evident and eſſential advantage, that they will in future be conſidered as of the firſt conſequence in all operations that require a train of heavy artillery.

"The great objection to elephants being employed with the army, was the difficulty of their ſubſiſtence, as it was ſuppoſed they could not live without a very large daily allowance of rice. This idea, which their keepers are intereſted and careful to inculcate, neceſſity and experience have ſet aſide. The elephant is not only the moſt powerful and moſt uſeful, but one of the moſt hardy animals that can be employed with an army. He carries a load equal to ſixteen bullocks, and without riſk of loſs or damage on the march. He ſubſiſts upon the leaves or ſmall branches of trees, on the ſugar cane or the plantain tree: in ſhort, he lives upon forage which horſes and bullocks do not eat; any kind of grain will ſupport him, and he will work as long without grain as any other animal. The loſs of elephants, although they had their full ſhare of hardſhip and fatigue, was inconſiderable in proportion to that of cattle; and far from being an incumbrance, or an expedient of neceſſity to ſupply the want of bullocks, they will hereafter be conſidered as the firſt and moſt eſſential claſs of cattle that ought to be provided for the carriage of an Indian army."

Having thus exhibited the equipage of the Britiſh army, as deſcribed by an officer who was in it, we will juſt take a glance at the camp of its auxiliaries:

"The Mahratta camp was at the diſtance of about ſix miles from ours, and on approaching it, had the appearance of a large irregular town; for the chiefs pitch their ſtandards, and take up their ground around their general, without order; and their tents being of all ſizes, and of many different colours, at a diſtance reſemble houſes rather than canvas. The ſtreets, too, of their camp, croſſing and winding in every direction, diſplay a variety of merchandiſe, as in a great fair. There are ſhroffs (bankers), jewellers, ſmiths, mechanics, and people of every trade and deſcription, as buſily employed in their occupations, and attending as minutely to their intereſts, as if they were in Poonah, and at peace. The Bombay detachment, advanced always at ſome diſtance in their front, ſerved as a piquet to their camp; they had ſome outpoſts of their own, eſtabliſhed more with a view to cover the ſupplies coming into their army, than to guard againſt a ſurpriſe from the enemy.

The park of artillery where all their guns are collected, made an extraordinary appearance. The gun-carriages, in which they truſt to the ſolidity of the timber, and uſe but little iron in their conſtruction, are clumſy beyond belief; particularly the wheels, which are low, and formed of large ſolid pieces of wood united. The guns are of all ſorts and dimenſions; and having the names of their gods given to them, are painted in the moſt fantaſtic manner; and many of them, held in eſteem for the ſervices they are ſaid to have already performed for the ſtate, cannot now be diſpenſed with, although in every reſpect unfit for uſe. Were the guns even ſerviceable, the ſmall ſupply of ammunition with which they are provided has always effectually prevented the Mahratta artillery from being formidable to their enemies.

The Mahratta infantry, which formed part of the retinue that attended the chiefs at the conference, is compoſed of black Chriſtians, and deſpicable poor

wretches of the loweſt caſt, uniform in nothing but the bad ſtate of their muſquets, none of which are either clean or complete; and few are provided with either ammunition or accoutrements. They are commanded by *half-caſt* * people of Portugueze and French extraction, who draw off the attention of ſpectators from the bad clothing of their men, by the profuſion of antiquated lace beſtowed on their own; and if there happen to be a few Europeans among the officers and men, which is ſometimes the caſe, they execrate the ſervice, and deplore their fate.

The Mahrattas do not appear to treat their infantry with more reſpect than they deſerve, as they ride through them without any ceremony on the march, and on all occaſions evidently conſider them as foreigners, and a very inferior claſs of people and troops. Indeed the attention of the Mahrattas is directed entirely to their horſes and bazars, thoſe being the only objects which immediately affect their intereſt. On a marching day, the guns and infantry move off ſoon after day-light, but rarely together; the bazars and baggage move nearly about the ſame time, as ſoon as they can be packed up and got ready. The guns and tumbrels, ſufficiently unwieldy without further burden, are ſo heaped with ſtores and baggage, that there does not ſeem to be any idea of its ever being neceſſary to prepare for action on the march. As there are no pioneers attached to the Mahratta artillery to repair the roads, this deficiency is compenſated by an additional number of cattle, there being ſometimes a hundred or a hundred and fifty bullocks, in a ſtring of pairs, to one gun: the drivers, who are very expert, ſit on the yokes, and paſs over every impediment, commonly at a trot. The chiefs remain upon the ground, without tents, ſmoking their hookas, till the artillery and baggage have got on ſome miles; they then follow, each purſuing his own route, attended by his principal people; while the inferiors diſperſe, to forage and plunder over the country."

A review of the Britiſh troops by the chiefs of the native forces, is ſtill more characteriſtic of each:

"The army of the Soubah or Nizam, having encamped with the Mahrattas, a few miles in the rear of the Engliſh army, Lord Cornwallis went to pay a viſit to the Prince, and invited his Highneſs, and Hurry Punt *, to ſee the Britiſh troops under arms on the following day.

On the 31ſt of January the line was ordered to be drawn out at noon for the reception of the Eaſtern Chiefs, when Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows went to meet them on the right of the encampment.

Great pains had been taken to explain to the Prince and Chiefs the neceſſity of their coming at the time appointed; and in order to make the compliment ſatisfactory to them, who were more deſirous of being ſeen by our army in all their ſtate, than of ſeeing the troops to advantage, it was agreed that they ſhould come on their elephants.

The Chiefs, notwithſtanding all that had been ſaid to them on the ſubject of punctuality, did not approach the right of the line till near three o'clock.

The camp was pitched in a valley cloſe to Hooleadroog, and, from the nature of the ground, could not be in one ſtraight line, but was formed on three ſides of a ſquare, with a conſiderable interval on account of broken ground between the diviſions, which were thus encamped each with a different front.

The reſerve, conſiſting of the cavalry, with a brigade of infantry in the centre, formed the diviſion on the right of the line, and the two wings of the infantry formed the two diviſions of the encampment; the battering train being in the centre of the left wing fronting Hooleadroog. The extent of the line, including the breaks between the diviſions, was above four miles.

The Prince, the Miniſter, Hurry Punt, and the tributary Nabobs of Cuddapa and Canoul, who had accompanied Secunder Jau from Hyderabad, were on elephants richly capariſoned, attended by a numerous ſuit of their beſt horſe, and preceded by their Chubdars †, who call out their titles; ſurrounded, in ſhort, by an immenſe noiſy multitude.

The Prince was in front, attended by Sir John Kennaway on a howdered (canopied) elephant, near enough to anſwer ſuch queſtions as might be aſked by his Highneſs reſpecting the troops. On his reaching the right of the line, a ſalute of 21 guns was fired from the park,

* Half-caſt, a mixed race, between Europeans and natives of the country.

* This perſonage is a Bramin of the firſt order, and of great conſequence in the Mahratta ſtate.

† Officers attendant on a Prince, &c. diſtinguiſhed by carrying a ſilver ſtaff.

while

while the cavalry, with drawn ſwords and trumpets ſounding, received him with due honours as he paſſed their front. He returned the officers ſalute, and looked attentively at the troops. The 19th dragoons, of which they had all heard, attracted their particular notice as they paſſed through the corps of the reſerve.

Having ſeen a regiment of Europeans, beſides the dragoons in the firſt diviſion, the chiefs were not a little ſurpriſed to find a brigade of three regiments on proceeding a little farther in the centre of the ſecond diviſion. They had paſſed the Sepoys at rather a quick pace, but went very ſlow oppoſite to the European corps, and ſeemed much ſtruck with their appearance. The troops, all in new cloathing, their arms and accoutrements bright and glittering in the ſun, and themſelves as well dreſſed as they could have been for a review in time of peace; all order and ſilence, nothing heard or ſeen but the uniform ſound and motion in preſenting their arms, accompanied by the drums and muſic of the corps, chequered and ſeparated by the parties of artillery extended at the drag-ropes of their guns: the ſight was beautiful even to thoſe accuſtomed to military parade; while the contraſt was no leſs ſtriking between the good ſenſe of our generals on horſeback, and the abſurd ſtate of the chiefs looking down from their elephants, than between the ſilence and order of our troops, and the noiſe and irregularity of the mob that accompanied the Eaſtern Potentates.

After paſſing the right wing, the road leading through ſome wood and broken ground, the Chiefs, on aſcending a height, were not a little aſtoniſhed to diſcover a ſtill ſtronger line than the two they had paſſed, and which, in this ſituation, they could ſee at once through its whole extent. But for the battering train, which occupied a mile in the centre of this diviſion, at which they looked with wonder; but for the difference of the dreſs and muſic of the Highland regiments in the 2d European brigade, and the ſtriking difference of ſize and dreſs between the Bengal Sepoys on the right, and the Coaſt Sepoys which they now ſaw in the left wing; but for theſe diſtinctions which they remarked, ſuch was the extent of ground which the army covered, and the apparent magnitude of its numbers, that the Chiefs might have imagined a part of the ſame troops were only ſhewn again upon other ground; an expedient not unuſual among themſelves whenever they have it in view to impreſs ſtrangers with a falſe idea of the ſtrength of their forces.

It was five o'clock before the Chiefs reached the left of the line, when having expreſſed themſelves highly gratified with all they had ſeen, they accompanied Lord Cornwallis to his tents. After a ſhort viſit, and fixing the time and order of their march for the following day, they returned, about ſunſet, to their own camps."

Oriental pride, we imagine, muſt have felt ſome degree of mortification when the Chiefs returned to their own troops, after witneſſing the military order of the Britiſh camp. Superiority of diſcipline is indeed the only circumſtance which has given us an influence among the Eaſtern powers; and the loſs of this advantage is little to be apprehended, while a diſcordance of intereſts keeps them diſunited; and while an hereditary ſuperſtitious ſtamp of barbarous effeminacy excludes the improvements of reaſon and knowledge. May our uſe of this influence juſtify the acquiſition of it! M.

The Environs of London: being an Hiſtorical Account of the Towns, Villages, &c. within twelve miles of that Capital: with Biographical Anecdotes. By the Rev. Daniel Lyſons, A. M. F. A. S. Chaplain to the Earl of Orford. vol. I. County of Surrey. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d. *boards.* Cadell.

WE are here preſented with a portion of a work which promiſes much amuſement and information for the inhabitants of the metropolis, and of all places within the limits of which it treats. As a ſpecimen, we inſert the following article relative to the office of Maſter of his Majeſty's games of bears and bulls, &c.

In treating of Dulwich, Mr Lyſons produces many anecdotes of the life of Mr Alleyn, founder of the college there, whoſe theatrical profeſſion is well known: but, being alſo joint-proprietor of a bear-garden on the Bankſide, Southwark, he purchaſed the office of maſter "of all and ſingular his Majeſty's games of bears and bulls, and maſtive dogs, and maſtive bitches;" which office is thus explained:

"As the nature of this office is little known, it will perhaps be amuſing to my

readers, to give a ſhort account of it, with copies of original papers relating thereto. Whenever it was the King's pleaſure to entertain himſelf, or any of his royal viſitors, with the game of bear-baiting, it was the buſineſs of the maſter of the game to provide bears and dogs, and to ſuperintend the baiting: and as this cruel ſport deſtroyed a great number of the poor animals, he was inveſted with the moſt unlimited authority to iſſue commiſſions and to ſend his officers into every county of England, who were impowered to ſeize and take away any bears, bulls, or dogs, that they thought meet for his Majeſty's ſervice. This arbitrary proceeding was little reliſhed by the ſubjects *: and the perſons ſent to take up dogs were frequently ill treated and beaten, the juſtices of the peace often refuſing to grant them any redreſs. Some towns, and whole counties, to avoid theſe diſputes, made a compoſition with the maſter of the bears, to ſend up a certain number of maſtiff dogs yearly, upon condition that the commiſſion ſhould never come into their neighbourhood. Among Alleyn's papers is an engagement ſigned by certain perſons of the town of Mancheſter, wherein they promiſe to ſend up yearly "a maſty dogge or bytche to the bear-garden, between Midſomer and Michaelmaſſe." The maſter of the bear-garden, in Queen Elizabeth's time, was allowed to have public baitings on Sundays in the afternoon *; which liberty was taken away by James I. Alleyne complains much of this in a petition to the King; in which he alſo prays for an increaſe of ſalary. The whole petition is curious, and throws ſo much light upon the nature and prevalence of this diverſion, that I ſhall make no apology for inſerting it at length; and with it ſhall cloſe this digreſſion upon bear-baiting:

"To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty, the humble petition of Philip Henſlow, and Edward Alleyn, your Majeſties ſervants.

Whereas it pleaſed your moſt excellent Majeſty, after the death of Sir John Dorrington, to grant the office of maſter of your game of bulls, bears, and dogs, with the fee of ſixteen pence per diem, unto Sir William Steward, Knt.; at which time the howſe and beates being your Majeſty's petitioners', but we not licenſed to bayte them, and Sir William Steward refuſing to take them at our hands upon any reaſonable terms, we were therefore enforced to buy of him the ſaid office, paſtime, and fee, at a very high rate; and whereas, in reſpect of the great charge that the keeping of the ſaid game continually requires, and alſo the ſmallneſs of the fee; in the late Queen's time, free liberty was permitted without reſtraint to bayt them, which is now taken away from us, eſpecially on the Sundays in the afternoon, after divine ſervice, which was the chiefeſt means and benefit to the place; and in the time of ſickneſs, we have been reſtrained many times on the working days; theſe hindrances, in general, with the loſs of divers of the beaſtes, as before the King of Denmark we loſt a goodly beare of the name of George Stone †; and at another bayting, being before your Majeſtie, were killed four of our beſt bears, which in your kingdom are not the like to be had, and which were in value worth 30l. and alſo our ordinary charges amount yearly to hawks for his Majeſty's recreation, and pigeons and hens for the keeping of them." Pat. 5 Car. 1. p. 1. Oct. 30.'

' * Whoever happens to look into the records of this period, will have reaſon to be very thankful that he did not live in an age when his property was every moment liable to be ſeized to furniſh entertainment for the court. A few references to the patent rolls will ſhew to what extent theſe arbitrary ſeizures were carried.

"A commiſſion to take up all ſinging children, for furniſhing the Queen's chapel." Pat. 4 Eliz. pt. 6. Jan. 10. Pat. 9. Eliz. pt. 10. Ap. 18. and Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 9. July 15. dorſo. Tuſſer, who wrote the poem intitled, "Five hundred Points of Good Huſbandry," was impreſſed upon this ſervice, as he himſelf informs us in his life at the end of that work:

"Thence for my voice, I muſt (no choice)
Away of force, like poſting horſe,
For ſundry men had placards then
Such child to take."

"Commiſſion to George Buck to take up as many paynters, embroiderers, taylors, &c. as he ſhall think neceſſary for the office of the revels." Pat. 1 Jac. pt. 24. June 23. "Commiſſion to Andrew Pitcairn, to take up

' * Plays were performed on Sundays, in the reign of Queen Eliſabeth. Malone's Hiſt. of the Stage, p. 126.'

' † In a letter to Alleyne, among his MSS. mention is made of a bear called "Little Beſſe of Bromley," who fought in one day the notable exploits of twenty-one double and ſingle courſes with the beſt dogs in the country.'

200l.

200l. and better; these losses and charges are so heavy upon your petitioners, that whereas formerly we could have letten it forth for 100l. a-year, now none will take it gratis to bear the charges, which is your poor servants undoing, unless your Majestie, of your gracious clemencie, have consideration upon us. These causes do enforce us humbly to become suitors unto your Majestie, that in respect of the premises, and that we have, ever since your gracious entrance into this kingdom, done your Majestie service with all duty and observance; it would please your Majestie in your most royalle bounty, now so to relieve us, as we may be able to continue our service unto your Majestie as heretofore we have done; and to that end, to grant unto us free liberty, as hath been granted in the late Queen's time; and also in respect of our great and dayly charge, to add unto our said fee 2s. and 8d. being never as yet increased since the first foundation of the office. And whereas, there are divers vagrants and persons of loose and idle life, that usually wandereth through the country with bears and bulls without any licence, and for ought we know serving no man, spoyling and killing dogs for that game, so that your Majestie cannot be served but by great charges to us, fetching them very far; which is directly contrary to a statute in that behalf, for the restraining of such: your Majestie would be pleased, in your most gracious favour, to renew unto your petitioners our pastime; and to grant us, and our deputies, power and authoritie to apprehend such vagrants, and to convene them before the next justice of peace, there to be bound with sureties to forfeit his said bears and bulls to your Majestie's use, if he shall be taken to go about with any such game, contrary to the laws of this your Majestie's realm; and your poor servants will dayly praye for your Majestie's long and happy reigne."

Royal sports have usually had a stamp of savageness on them; and though our court may have reformed in the instance above cited, yet, as royal sanction gives a strong tincture to the manners of a country, we have scarcely yet gotten the better of old brutal customs. Tilts and tournaments debased to prize-fighting, with bear-baitings, are scarcely out of memory; and, if we mistake not, bull-running formed a conspicuous article of complaint in the presentment of a grand jury, even within the last twelve months. M.

London.

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* *Not the author of The Observer, West Indian, &c. whose Christian name is Richard.*

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From the Archæologia, vol. x.

Office for Trade, Whitehall, March 1791.

DEAR SIR,

I Preſumed to think, that whatever had a tendency to trace the modes of our government, or to mark the improvement of our freedom, would not be deemed by you altogether unworthy of your learned curioſity. And I was thus induced to communicate to you a copy of a warrant of the privy council, as late as 1620, for uſing torture on a perſon who was ſuſpected of treaſon; which, as a link connecting former practice with ſubſequent deſuetude, may be regarded as an inſtructive document.

The following is an authentic copy from the record:

"*To the Lieutenant of the Tower of London.*

"Whereas Samuel Peacock was heretofore committed priſoner to the Marſhalſea, and that now it is thought fit, upon vehement ſuſpicion of high treaſon againſt his Majeſty's ſacred perſon, to remove him thence, and to commit him to the tower; theſe ſhall be therefore to will and require you to repair to the priſon of the Marſhalſea, and there to receive from the keeper of that houſe the perſon of the ſaid Samuel Peacock, and him ſafely to convey under your cuſtody unto the tower of London, where you are to keep him cloſe priſoner until further order. And whereas we have thought meet to nominate and appoint Sir Henry Montagu, Knt, Lord Chief-Juſtice of the King's Bench, Sir Thomas Coventry, Knt, his Majeſty's Solicitor-General, and yourſelf, to examine the ſaid Peacock, for the better diſcovery of the truth of this treaſon; this ſhall be likewiſe to authoriſe you, or any two of you, whereof yourſelf to be one, to examine the ſaid Peacock from time to time, and to put him, as there ſhall be cauſe, for the better manifeſtation of the truth, to the torture, either of the manacles or the rack; for which this ſhall be your warrant. And ſo, &c. The 19th February 1619."

Allow me to ſubjoin a few obſervations. The lieutenant of the tower, who was thus intruſted, was Sir Allan Apſley. The privy counſellors, who directed that meaſure, and ſigned that warrant, were the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the Earl of Worceſter, who was then Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Arundell, the Lord Carew, Lord Digby, Mr Secretary Naunton, and Sir Edward Coke, who, after he had ceaſed to be Chief Juſtice, as a privy counſellor ſometimes ſanctioned practices which he lived to condemn as a writer.

But the ſilence of the record does not allow us to ſuppoſe that the King was either preſent, or knew of this tranſaction.

When Sir Edward Coke publiſhed his ſecond Inſtitute, he gave it as his opinion, that torture was prohibited by the following words of the great charter: "Nullus liber homo aliquo modo deſtruatur, niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum, aut per legem terræ." Nevertheleſs I fear, that if our criminal proceedings, from that great epoch to the acceſſion of the Tudor family, were ſearched with malicious diligence, many inſtances of torture would be found, though Magna Charta was meanwhile confirmed by ſeveral ſtatutes. During the reigns of the Tudors, torture was often uſed upon ſlight occaſions. Lord Bacon relates of Queen Elizabeth, that when ſhe could not be perſuaded that a book was really written by the perſon whoſe name it bore, ſhe ſaid with great indignation, that ſhe would have him racked, to produce his author. I replied, "Nay, Madam, he is a doctor, never rack his perſon, rack his ſtyle; let him have pen, ink, and paper, and help of books, and be enjoined to continue his ſtory, and I will undertake, by collating the ſtyles, to judge whether he were the author."—The rack was ſhewn to Guy Fawkes on his examination, as King James himſelf relates. Torture was uſed on Peacock in 1620, as the warrant before mentioned evinces. When Felton aſſaſſinated Buckingham in 1628, and the queſtion

was

was propoſed for diſcovering his accomplices, the Judges declared, that, conſiſtent with law, torture could not be uſed, as Ruſhworth has recorded.

Such was the former practice: and ſuch the happy diſuſe of torture in England! Yet in Scotland the rack continued to terrify and debaſe the people for ages afterwards. Sir George Mackenzie has a whole chapter Of Torture; ſhewing, that the privy council, or the ſupreme judges, could only uſe the rack; how thoſe were puniſhed who inflicted torture unjuſtly, and who were the perſons that the law exempted; and he inſiſts, that all lawyers were of opinion, that even after ſentence criminals might be tortured for knowing their accomplices. Yet he ſhews incidentally, that though the practice of torture continued in Scotland till the Revolution, yet the privy council refuſed, in 1666, to order the Covenanters to be racked after condemnation; aſſigning as a reaſon "Nam poſt condemnationem, judices functi ſunt officio." The learned Lord Stair confirms what Sir George Mackenzie had thus laid down before him.

It is very remarkable, that when the parliament of Scotland framed their claim of right, in April 1689, they only declared, that the uſing torture without evidence, or in ordinary crimes, is contrary to law. It requires no elaborate commentary to prove, that when there was evidence of extraordinary crimes, torture might ſtill be lawfully uſed in Scotland ſubſequent to the Revolution. It was the Union, and the ſalutary ſpirit which that happy meaſure brought with it, that freed Scotland from the danger and reproach of uſing torture in any caſe. And it was the act of the Britiſh parliament which was paſſed in 1708, "for improving the union of the two kingdoms," that put an end to torture, by enacting, among other favourable regulations, that no perſon accuſed of any crime in Scotland ſhall be liable to torture.

Such are the obſervations which haſtily occurred to me on peruſing the before-recited warrant. If you ſhould think that document and thoſe obſervations would be acceptable to the ſociety of Antiquarians, you will be ſo good as to preſent them, in the manner moſt reſpectful to the members, and moſt agreeable to yourſelf. Allow me only to add, that I ever am, with ſincere kindneſs, your moſt faithful and obedient ſervant, GEO. CHALMERS.

The LONGEST DAY.

I.

LONGEST of all the annual train,
Mark'd in his ſilent round by Time;
With thee ſweet ſummer comes again,
To deck with flow'rs our northern clime.
Say, why of thee, neglected ſtill,
Sleeps the ſweet muſe on Pindus' hill?
Why mute the poet's lay?
Yet other themes they wanton ſing,
But, oh, neglect to tune a ſtring
To hail the Longeſt Day.

II.

Blythe trips the milk-maid croſs the dale,
And as ſhe careleſs wends along,
With ruddy cheeks, and flowing pail,
Gives the ſweet tribute of a ſong:
That artleſs ſong of joy and love,
Young zephyr bears to Echo's grove,
Who gives, without delay,
The pleaſing ſtrain its airy round,
While many a cliff returns the ſound,
That hails the Longeſt Day.

III.

That power which gave yon orb on high
Its genial fires their wond'rous force,
Sounds the grand mandate through the ſky,
Here now be ſtay'd thy glowing courſe;
On the pale north thy beams beſtow,
And bid the ſhiv'ring native glow,
His frozen blood to play;
Let him, beneath his Arctic ſkies,
See verdure wake, and flow'rs ariſe,
And hail the Longeſt Day.

IV.

Time was—but, oh! fond memory, ceaſe,
"Nor wake reflection's bitter tear;"
Nor bring again thoſe hours of peace,
Which ſmil'd for me throughout the year.
When, ſtretch'd beneath my woodbine bow'r,
Joy follow'd joy, each paſſing hour,
And all was ſweetly gay;
Ere ſorrow's with'ring hand had ſpread,
Time's ſilver liv'ry o'er my head,
To cloud the Longeſt Day.

V.

Dear partners in each pleaſing ſcene,
That paſs'd away with viewleſs ſpeed;
Oft, by yon brook, at eve ſerene,
We've ſweetly ſate, or rang'd the mead.
And, 'neath our fav'rite greenwood tree,
With mirth's light foot, and cheerful glee,
We've danc'd in trim array;
Or, ſportive on the village green,
With little ruſtics oft were ſeen
To hail the Longeſt Day.

VI.

Yet, though life's rugged path I tread,
With throbbing heart and ſtreaming eyes;
Though dark uncertainty o'erſpread
My var'yd proſpects as they riſe;
Yet, pointing through the dark profound,
Hope, ſweetly ſmiling, ſpreads around
Her

Her animating ray;
Where pleaſures bloom, for ever new,
And ne'er a cloud of murky hue
Obſcures the Longeſt Day.

ODE *to* PITY.

AMIDST the ſource whence Pity draws
Her ſacred ſtream, by Nature's laws,
To mitigate the ſenſe of ill,
Some drops of pure delight diſtill.
The conſcious heart, that throbs and yearns,
Upon itſelf obſervant turns;
With honeſt pleaſure glows to find
Humanity within enſhrin'd;
And counts each drop of that bleſt ſhow'r,
An off'ring worthy of the pow'r.
Thou moiſt-ey'd Muſe (whoſe footſtep loves,
Not in a gaudy day,
Nor where the painted minions of the ſpring
Their faſcinating fragrance fling;
But late in ſhades, and cypreſs groves,
Beneath o'erhanging rocks to ſtray;
Or thoſe deſerted glades to ſeek,
Where tombleſs ghoſts glide by, and ſhriek:)
Hence the chaſte thrillings, which enhance
Thy ſcenes above Mirth's feſtive dance.
Hence to thy ſad and ſolemn ſhows,
Thy ſtrongly-imitated woes,
In ſearch of pure delight,
The good and tender flock to weep:
In Pity's balm their boſoms ſteep,
And buy with tears the conſciouſneſs of right.
Go, the ſoul's miſtreſs, teach the gay
(Whom ſtern misfortune hath not taught)
To feel, and pity as they ought.
Shew them that life has clouds and ſtorms,
A ſun that burns, as well as warms,
And eyes that ache with grief, while they unconſcious play.
But ah! ſad Goddeſs, go not nigh
The haunts of real Miſery,
The ſoul that's wounded ill can bear
The pictur'd image of deſpair.
And wounds which lenient time has heal'd,
Or dull oblivion's veil conceal'd
Will bleed afreſh when thou art view'd.
Nor let thy viſions, much too rude,
On Love's ſequeſter'd walks intrude.
What can'ſt thou teach the gentle breaſt
By that ſoul-ſoft'ning pow'r poſſeſs'd,
But frantic fears, and tenfold care,
Heart-rending horror and deſpair?
Whatever fatal tale is ſhewn,
The anxious lover views his own:
In that dark glaſs his fortune reads,
And ſinks beneath a fancy'd doom:
His nymph, and not Monimia, bleeds,
'Tis ſhe that groans in Juliet's tomb.
Here then, Melpomene, forbear; thy lore,
Though it ſhould teach, would torture more:
They who with paſſion burn, or droop with woe,
Have feelings but too quick, and tears too apt to flow.

THIRTY-EIGHT.

To Mrs H——y.

By Mrs CHARLOTTE SMITH.

IN early life's unclouded ſcene,
The brillant morning of eighteen,
With health and ſprightly joy elate,
We gaz'd on Youth's enchanting ſpring,
Nor thought how quickly Time would bring
The mournful period—Thirty-eight!

Then the ſtarch maid, or matron ſage,
Already of that ſober age,
We view'd with mingled ſcorn and hate;
In whoſe ſharp words, or ſharper face,
With thoughtleſs mirth, we lov'd to trace
The ſad effects of—Thirty-eight!

'Till ſad'ning—ſick'ning at the view,
We learn'd to dread what Time might do:
And then preferr'd a prayer to Fate,
To end our days ere that arriv'd,
When (pow'r and pleaſure long ſurviv'd)
We meet neglect, and—Thirty-eight!

But Time, in ſpite of wiſhes, flies:
And Fate our ſimple pray'r denies,
And bids us Death's own hour await!
The auburn locks are mixt with grey,
The tranſient roſes fade away,
But Reaſon comes at—Thirty-eight!

Her voice the anguiſh contradicts,
That dying Vanity inflicts:
Her hand new pleaſures can create:
For us ſhe opens to the view
Proſpects leſs bright—but far more true,
And bids us ſmile at—Thirty-eight!

No more ſhall Scandal's breath deſtroy
The ſocial converſe we enjoy,
With bard, or critic, *tête-à tête*—
O'er youth's bright blooms her blight ſhall pour!
But ſpare th' improving friendly hour
Which Science gives to—Thirty-eight!

Stripp'd of their gaudy hues by Truth,
We view the glitt'ring toys of youth
And bluſh to think how poor the bait,
For which to public ſcenes we ran,
And ſcorn'd of ſober ſenſe the plan
Which gives Content at—Thirty eight!

O may her bleſſings now ariſe,
Like ſtars that mildly light the ſkies,
When the ſun's ardent rays abate!
And, in the luxuries of mind—
In Friendſhip, Science—may we find
Increaſing joys at—Thirty-eight!

Tho' Time's inexorable ſway
Has torn the myrtle bands away
For other wreaths,—'tis not too late:
The am'ranth's purple glow ſurvives,
And ſtill Minerva's olive thrives
On the calm brow of—Thirty-eight!

With eye more ſteady we engage
To contemplate approaching age,

And life more juſtly eſtimate;
With firmer ſouls and ſtronger pow'rs,
With Reaſon, Faith, and Friendſhip, ours,
We'll not regret the ſtealing hours
That lead from thirty e'en to forty-eight!

MARY's TRIUMPH.

AS Venus, in regions above,
Was bathing, one hot ſummer's day,
Her ceſtus the fly God of Love
Inſultingly carried away.

The dame made a terrible route,
And order'd her doves to be join'd,
Search'd heaven and earth to find out
The prize which th' ingrate had purloin'd.

But, as fruitleſs prov'd ev'ry reſource,
As all her expedients fail'd,
To Jove ſhe directed her courſe,
And thus her miſfortune bewail'd:

"I'm ruin'd, my father, undone—
Of all I held dear I'm bereſt,—
Young Cupid has ſtolen my zone,
And with it Olympus has left.

Both Paphos and Cyprus my pain
Have echo'd, have echo'd my groan;
But, naked and mock'd at, in vain
My loſs do I, hapleſs, bemoan.

The urchin's divinity, pray,
To ſome one more worthy tranſlate;
This moment he bows, I dare ſay,
To her whom 'bove others I hate.

To Lettſom, who long has poſſeſs'd
The ſmiles of the Graces, and mien
Of Juno, yet dares to conteſt
The palm with the Cyprian queen."

Old Jupiter heard with a ſmile
The plaints of the uncover'd fair,
Grim ſorrow he bade her beguile,
And drown in a goblet deſpair.

"Here, Hermes," cried he, "come and ſhew
Your zeal for the goddeſs of beauty,
From Mary, her rival, fetch Cu,
And ſend the rogue home to his duty.

"There, doubtleſs, the truant you'll meet,
And then will be perfect your bliſs;—
Then Venus, (ye Gods, what a treat!)
Then Venus will grant you a kiſs."

At this, ſubtle Mercury flew
Quick as thought from the royal abode,
Fond hope fir'd his breaſt—for he knew
That Camber ſecreted the God.

For beauteous Mary he aſk'd,
The maid with the ceſtus was bound:
In her eyes the loſt Cupid now baſk'd,
Now wanton'd the circle around.

At the word of his parent, in haſte
The hood-wink'd boy back again hies;
But left the zone round Mary's waiſt,
And hoarded his ſhafts in her eyes.

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

POLAND.

Warſaw, July 20. The fate of Poland ſeems unchangeably fixed. On Monday the 15th of July the deputies held their ſecond conference with the Ruſſian ambaſſador, and delivered to him a memorial, which they requeſted him to forward to the Empreſs. This he abſolutely refuſed to do; and, in a note which he ſent to the Diet, accompanied by menaces, he inſiſted on the ſignature and ratification of the treaty of alliance and commerce between Ruſſia and the Republic; and that the deputies ſhould be inveſted with full powers to do the ſame.

In the ſeſſion of the ſame day (15th), when the note was read, the Diet conſented to the prorogation of the ſeſſion till the 30th inſt. but refuſed to comply with the wiſhes of the Ruſſian ambaſſador reſpecting the treaty of alliance. This treaty, a plan of which the deputies preſented on that day to the Diet, conſiſts of ten articles, and contains ſome advantages at the expence of ſome ſacrifices. The Poliſh nation may chuſe the form of government which it conceives beſt adapted to its intereſts, except that of May 3, 1791: but the baſis of the advantages to be granted to Poland is the complete and full ratification of the treaty of partition between the courts of Peterſburg and Berlin, in its full extent, as was required on April 9.

In conſequence of the refuſal of the Diet to accede, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, on the 16th, ſent a note tantamount to a formal declaration of war. He ſaid in this note, that, unleſs the deputies were inveſted with the authority required on the 17th, he ſhould lay the eſtates, poſſeſſions, and habitations of the members of the Diet under military execution; and, ſhould the King adhere to the oppoſite party, the royal domains would be treated in the ſame manner.

The Diet, in conſequence of theſe menaces, by the advice of the King, who ſaw with grief the danger of a vain reſiſtance, at length yielded, and the reſolution was carried by a majority of 69 to 20; but a number of proteſts were entered on the occaſion: Poland muſt therefore ſubmit to its fate, amidſt the abſolute ſilence of all Europe.

The city of Grodno is cloſely blocked up by foreign troops, and no one can quit the city without a paſſport from the Ruſſian

Ruſſian ambaſſador, nor even to take a walk. Count de Sievres has offered the foreign miniſters paſſports; but the diplomatic corps have refuſed his offers, as contrary to the liberties and reſpect due to their character.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm, Aug 6. Laſt week the Ruſſian charge des affaires delivered a note on the part of his court to the chancellor, of the following import: "The Empreſs of Ruſſia has thought proper to fit out a fleet of twenty-five ſail of the line, and a proportionable number of frigates, to cruiſe in the Eaſt and North ſeas, for the purpoſe (in conjunction with the Engliſh maritime force) of preventing the ſending of any proviſions or ammunition to France: the Empreſs therefore requeſts the King of Sweden not to permit his ſhips of war to take any Swediſh merchantmen laden with ſuch commodities under their convoy. Her Imperial Majeſty has further ordered all merchant-ſhips which her ſquadron may meet in thoſe ſeas to be ſearched, to ſee if their cargoes conſiſt of any ſuch goods: all which is done for this reaſon, namely, that no neutrality can take place with reſpect to a government conſiſting only of rebels."

A ſimilar declaration has been made on the part of the Ruſſian court to that of Denmark; beſides which, it is ſaid, the Engliſh miniſters have delivered ſimilar declarations to the Swediſh and Daniſh courts.

GERMANY.

July 28. Diſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office, Whitehall, from the Earl of Yarmouth, dated Mayence, July 23. containing an account of the ſurrender of that city to his Pruſſian Majeſty the preceding day. By the articles of capitulation, the garriſon were to march out with the honours of war, on condition that they ſhall not ſerve againſt the armies of the allied powers for the ſpace of one year.

Mentz, tho' ſome edifices and churches are burnt, has not ſuffered ſo much as was thought; and the pavement of the ſtreets has not been taken up. It was the want of medicines and forage that induced the garriſon to ſurrender. They had proviſions for three months, and plenty of ammunition. When Mentz was firſt blockaded the French were 22,000 ſtrong, but the garriſon is now reduced to 15,000 men, including 4000 ſick.

By an account, ſaid to be official, of the loſs ſuſtained by the allied forces in the ſiege, from the beginning of the blockade to the day of the ſurrender, it appears to be as follows, viz. 24 officers, 28 ſubalterns, and 445 privates killed; 94 officers, 102 ſubalterns, and 1187 privates wounded; and 3 officers, 9 ſubalterns, and 194 privates taken priſoners, all of whom have been ſince exchanged.

NETHERLANDS.

From the London Gazette.

The Gazette of July 13 contains the articles of capitulation propoſed by Gen. Chancel, the French commandant at Conde, and accepted by Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, the Auſtrian commander, on behalf of the Emperor, dated July 10. by which the garriſon agreed to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war. His Serene Highneſs allowed the officers of rank to retain their ſwords, portmanteaus, and trunks, with their carriages and horſes. Gen. Chancel recommended the Auſtrian deſerters to the clemency of the Prince of Wirtemberg and the Emperor; but his Highneſs's reply ſignified that they muſt be delivered up, and that all neceſſary reſearches muſt be made for their diſcovery.

Whitehall, July 31. Capt. Calvert of the guards, aid-de-camp to the Duke of York, arrived this morning with diſpatches from Col. Sir James Murray, to Mr Dundas, of which the following are copies:

SIR, *Eſtreux, July* 26.

I am happy to have the honour of informing you, that laſt night not only the attacks of the covered way of the horn work, and of the advanced fleche by St Sauve, were attended with ſucceſs, but that poſſeſſion has been obtained of the horn-work itſelf, in which the troops are now compietely eſtabliſhed.

Three attacks were formed; one upon the ſaliant angle of the ravelin of the horn-work, one upon the ſaliant angle of the hall baſtion of the right, and one upon the fleche. Nine hundred men were deſtined for each attack. In each of the two firſt an advanced guard was formed of 150, followed by 300, with the neceſſary workmen and miners, ſupported by the reſt of the column. The troops employed on the attack upon the right were divided into three parts, one of which turned the fleche to the right, another to the left, and the third advanced in front. The column deſtined for the attack of the ſaliant angle of the ravelin was compoſed of Britiſh, Hano-

verian, and Heſſian troops, the other two of Auſtrians. One hundred and fifty men of the guards, under the command of Col. Leigh, formed the advanced party. They were followed by 150 of the brigade of the line, with an equal number of Hanoverians, commanded by Lt-Col. Doyle; 150 Hanoverians and 300 Heſſians compoſed the reſt of the column. Col. Langerke of the Heſſians, and Lt-Col. Offney of the Hanoverians, commanded theſe troops. A detachment of the company of artificers, under Capt Sutherland, accompanied this column, and performed the duty allotted to them with great activity and reſolution. This attack was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Abercromby. The Auſtrian Lt Gen. Erbach commanded the whole.

The ſpringing of the globes of compreſſion was the ſignal for attack. Of theſe there were three: one towards the ſaliant angle of the ravelin, one towards that of the half baſtion upon the right, and one betwixt theſe two. They were ſprung at ſhort intervals from one another; the firſt at nine o'clock. The two columns upon the left advanced with the utmoſt alacrity, ruſhing out from the ſap, which had been carried the preceding nights to within a very ſmall diſtance of the creſt of the glacis. The enemy were almoſt inſtantaneouſly driven from the covered way. They abandoned the horn work, and, as it afterwards appeared, all the out-works of the place. The miners deſcended into the ditch, and got poſſeſſion of thoſe of the enemy's mines which had eſcaped the effects of the globes of compreſſion. Theſe were found loaded, and ſeveral of the miners were taken. One fougaſs was ſprung, but happily without occaſioning any loſs. The horn-work was entered by the gorge. The probability of this had been foreſeen; but it was reckoned uſeleſs to attempt a lodgement, for want of proper communication; and indeed nearly impoſſible to effect it. The original orders given for this caſe were, therefore, to ſpike the guns and retire. A paſſage being however diſcovered, which went under ground from the ditch into the work, and no enemy appearing in the counter-garde, which immediately overlooks it, to interrupt the workmen, it was determined by his Royal Highneſs to take the advantage of the moment. The lodgement was made before day-light; and the troops are now, I apprehend, in perfect ſecurity. This is of the greater conſequence, as the horn-work is found to be ſtrongly mined, and it muſt therefore, in the common line of operations, have required a conſiderable time, and occaſioned loſs of men in courſe, to have gained poſſeſſion of it. Meaſures are taking, with all poſſible expedition, to profit of this ſucceſs, by erecting a battery, for the purpoſe of battering in breach the countergarde which is between the horn-work and the body of the place.

His Royal Highneſs has expreſſed himſelf to be highly pleaſed with the gallantry and good conduct of Maj-Gen. Abercromby, Col. Leigh, and Lt-Col. Doyle, as well as with that which was ſhewn by Col. Langerke, and Lt-Col. Offney. The conduct of the other officers, and that of the troops in general, as well in regard to their diſcipline and the order which they preſerved, as to the gallantry of their behaviour, merits every commendation. Lt-Col. Count Dietrickſten, Capt^{s} Count Orlandini and Thiangie, of the Auſtrian corps of engineers, were attached to the left column, and their conduct is ſpoken of by Maj-Gen. Abercromby in terms of the ſtrongeſt approbation.

The attack of the fleche upon the right was carried on with equal vigour and ſucceſs: ſeveral of the enemy were killed, and twelve taken in the work. Small parties made their way into the main ditch.

The Croatz, upon the ſide of the mount Anzin and St Sauve carried ſeveral detached works, killed about 50 of the enemy, and took 30 priſoners.

Maj. De Drieberg, commandant of the ſecond battalion of Hanoverian grenadiers, advanced with a detachment from Briquet to the creſt of the glacis upon that ſide, where he remained till day-break, kept up a fire upon the works, and made a uſeful diverſion.

The total loſs of the combined troops upon this important occaſion does not exceed 150 men and officers killed and wounded. I incloſe the return of the Britiſh. The Hanoverians had one man killed and ſix wounded; the Heſſians none. His Royal Highneſs regrets the loſs of a brave officer in Enſign Tollemache, who was killed by a ſhell in the third parallel.

I incloſe the copies of the ſummons

ſent

ſent this morning to the town, with the letters which have afterwards paſſed.

Summons to the Commander.

The wiſh to prevent as much as poſſible irremediable misfortunes was the motive of the propoſal I made to you on the 14th of June. Either you thought yourſelf able effectually to reſiſt our attacks, or flattered yourſelf with the hopes of aſſiſtance, and did not liſten to it. But now that both theſe errors are deſtroyed, I offer you, from the ſame motives of humanity, a capitulation, which will ſave your honour, and what remains of their property, to the unfortunate victims of your obſtinacy. Are you determined to force us, by the neceſſity of war, completely to deſtroy a beautiful town, or will you preſerve what has hitherto eſcaped?

Lamenting the dreadful conſequences of an obſtinacy for which you have no longer any legitimate excuſe, either military or political, I muſt obſerve to you, that your anſwer will irrevocably decide the fate of Valenciennes. You will not be admitted to capitulate after to day: I ſhall no longer liſten to any propoſals; and the town being taken by ſtorm, you know too well the terrible conſequences it has to expect.

FREDERICK Duke of YORK,
Commander in Chief of the
Beſieging armies.

Summons to the Municipality.

I ſend you herewith a copy of what I have written to the commander of your town, and inform you, that he will expoſe you to the moſt dreadful fate, if he ſtill perſiſts in his refuſal to accept the offer of a capitulation, by which the honour of the garriſon, and what remains of your property, will be preſerved. You will owe this fate to an obſtinacy very ill underſtood, as you muſt be ſenſible that, in the preſent circumſtances, you can neither defend the place, nor expect aſſiſtance. His proclamation of the 21ſt of June is a libel againſt the army now before your walls. The reputation of theſe brave and well diſciplined troops cannot ſuffer from his calumnies; but you have every thing to fear from the vengeance of ſoldiers provoked by ſuch publications. It will not be in the power of the moſt humane Chief to ſcreen you from it, if you oblige us to come to theſe extremities. Be upon your guard againſt inſinuations, by which you would ſacrifice all you poſſeſs to the intereſt of one; and let thoſe among you, who are willing and able to act for the beſt, prevent, by a prudent reſolution, the devaſtation and carnage which would be the conſequence of a reſiſtance uſeleſsly continued for a few days. This day expired, your commander will be admitted no longer to capitulate. If your town is taken by ſtorm, it will be plundered, and nothing can prevent the maſſacre of both ſoldiers and inhabitants. May this dreadful example, which I wiſh you to avoid, be a leſſon to other towns, and give to the inhabitants, well inclined, energy enough to avoid a fate, which thoſe of your's, by an unpardonable weakneſs, expoſe themſelves to ſhare equally with the perverſe.

FREDERICK Duke of YORK, &c.

At the requeſt of Gen. Ferrand, his Royal Highneſs agreed to a truce of twenty-four hours.

Eſtreux, July 28. It is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction that I have the honour of acquainting you with the ſurrender of the town and citadel of Valenciennes to the combined army under the command of the Duke of York.

The alacrity with which the troops have undergone the hardſhips and ſevere duty of the ſiege, as well as the reſolution which they diſplayed in ſituations of danger, deſerve the higheſt praiſe.

Batteries were allotted at different times to be worked by the royal artillery, and every commendation is due to Maj. Congreve, and to the officers and men of that corps, who have upon this occaſion fully ſupported the reputation which they have ſo long enjoyed.

Though Col. Moncrieff was not charged with the direction of the ſiege, the greateſt advantages have been derived from his profeſſional knowledge, activity, and zeal, particularly in taking and keeping poſſeſſion of the horn-work.

I incloſe a return of the loſs of the Britiſh and Hanoverian troops during the whole of the ſiege; by which it appears, that the number of the killed and wounded of the former, as it ſtands at this moment, amounts to 90, including all ranks. Suppoſing the latter to have had ſlight wounds in the ſame proportion, the loſs at preſent will be about 150.

The moſt dangerous, as well as the moſt laborious parts of the ſiege, fell to the lot of the Imperial forces. They have had

had about 1300 officers and men killed and wounded; from which, however, the ſame deduction may be made.

Any further particulars which you may be deſirous to be informed of, will be explained by Capt. Calvert, aid-de camp to his Royal Highneſs, who was employed in carrying on the intercourſe relative to the capitulation of the town, and whoſe zeal and intelligence upon this, as well as upon many former occaſions, have been highly approved of by his Royal Highneſs.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

[The articles of capitulation were ſigned by Gen. Ferrand on the 27th, and on the 28th by the Duke of York. The place is delivered up to the Duke for his Majeſty the Emperor; the garriſon to march out with the honours of war, on Aug. 1. and to retire into France, not to ſerve againſt the allies during the war; deſerters from the allied army to be ſcrupulouſly delivered up; the inhabitants to be protected in their perſons and property, and to be permitted to retire with their effects, within ſix months. The outworks were delivered to the beſiegers in the morning of the 28th, and hoſtages exchanged.]

Return of the killed and wounded of the Britiſh troops during the ſiege.

Foot-guards, flank batt. 4 rank and file, killed; 2 ſerjeants, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto, 1ſt batt. 1ſt reg. 1 enſign. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 18 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto, 1ſt batt. Coldſtream, 2 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 13 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto, 1ſt batt. 3d reg. 4 rank and file killed; 21 rank and file wounded.

Infantry of the line, flank batt. 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto, 14th reg. 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 14 rank and file, wounded.

Ditto, 53d reg. 1 rank and file killed; 17 rank and file wounded.

Artillery, 3 ſecond gunners killed; 1 bombardier, 1 firſt gunner, 2 ſecond gunners, wounded.

Military artificers, 1 labourer killed.

Total, 1 enſign, 1 ſerjeant, 17 rank and file, 3 ſecond gunners, 1 labourer, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 6 ſerjeants, 113 rank and file, 1 bombardier, 1 firſt gunner, 2 ſecond gunners, wounded.

Guards, 1ſt batt. 1ſt reg. Enſ. Tollemache killed; Capt. Warde wounded.

Ditto, 1ſt batt. Coldſtream, Lt Col. Earl of Cavan wounded.

Infantry of the line, Lieut. Sterling, of the flank batt. ſlightly wounded.

Ditto, Lieut. Duer, of the 14th reg. wounded.

N. B 11th light dragoons, 1 horſe killed, and 1 wounded.

The loſs of the Hanoverians amounted to 1 non-commiſſioned officer, 2 drummers, 30 privates, killed; 3 officers, 6 non-commiſſioned officers, 2 drummers, 199 privates, wounded.

Eſtreux, Aug. 6. I have the honour to incloſe you a liſt of the garriſon of Valenciennes, as it ſtood at the end of the ſiege, with that of the ſtores which were taken in the town. It was computed, that between 6000 and 7000 men marched out of the place, the reſt being ſick or wounded, part of which remained in the hoſpitals, and part followed in waggons. The garriſon was eſcorted to the firſt advanced poſts of the enemy. Accounts have been ſince received of their having retired to different parts of the country.

I had the opportunity of mentioning to you, in a former letter, that the conduct of the troops under the more immediate command of his Royal Highneſs had been ſuch as to merit the higheſt commendation; and it would be unjuſt not to obſerve, that equal praiſe is due to thoſe of his Imperial Majeſty.

Theſe were commanded by Gen. Count de Ferraris, an officer of diſtinguiſhed abilities, of which he furniſhed ample proofs upon this occaſion.

The ſiege was conducted with great ſkill and ſcience by Col. Fromm, chief engineer. The artillery was under the command of Gen. Unterberger, and appears to have been perfectly well directed, by its effect upon the enemy's works, and the number of guns which were found diſmounted upon the ramparts.

Juſt as the army arrived upon its ground, a party of the enemy, coming, as it is ſuppoſed, from Bouchain, attacked an advanced party of Hanoverians. They were driven back, with ſome loſs, by ſix ſquadrons of Hanoverian cavalry. His Royal Highneſs Prince Ernеſt was perſonally

perſonally engaged, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon this occaſion. I am, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

State of the Garriſon of Valenciennes at its ſurrender, from the French liſts.

Officers, -	451
From ſerjeants downwards,	9260
Total,	9711

Ordnance and ammunition found in the town and citadel.

130 cannons, 43 mortars, and 11 howitzers; 60,600 balls, 6705 mortar-ſhells, and 1350 howitzer ſhells.

Raw powder, 2804 cwt, beſides ſome made-up ammunition. Muſkets 3446.

N. B. In theſe 3446 muſkets, thoſe taken from the French garriſon when it marched out are not included.

Bourlon, near Cambrai, Aug 9.

I have the honour to inform you, that the enemy have been driven from their camp behind the Scheldt, and obliged to fall back with precipitation upon Arras, the only retreat which was left them. The front of this camp, which has been commonly called the Camp de Cæſar, was covered by the Scheldt, its left by the Cenſe, both of them ſtrengthened by inundations, and protected by works, and its right by the fortreſs of Cambrai. Behind this lie the woods and heights of Bourlon, which were likewiſe fortified with the utmoſt care. The Britiſh troops, ſeven battalions and ſix ſquadrons of Hanoverians, two battalions and five ſquadrons of Heſſians, and four battalions and ten ſquadrons of Auſtrians, marched from their reſpective camps the morning of the 6th, and joined the ſame evening in a camp near St Aubert, under the command of his Royal Highneſs. This body marched the following morning, in one column, by the villages of St Hilaire, Bouſſiere, and Wambaix, and, forming afterwards into two, croſſed the Scheldt at Crevelœur and Manieres. During the march, a body of cavalry appeared upon the right flank towards Cambrai; but they were driven back in great confuſion by the appearance of ſome cavalry deſtined to attack them, and a few ſhot from the Auſtrian light artillery. The troops had been eleven hours upon their march when they reached Manieres, and the heat was extreme; it was conſequently impoſſible to proceed any further, and a camp was taken upon the adjoining heights.

In the evening, juſt after the 15th light dragoons had been watering their horſes, Lt Col. Churchill obſerved a ſquadron of French cavalry at a ſmall diſtance. He immediately took one ſquadron, which happened to be in readineſs, leaving orders for the other to follow, and charged them with ſo much vigour and ſucceſs, that, beſides killing ſeveral, he took two officers, 44 privates, and 60 horſes. Sir Robert Lawrie advanced with the 16th regiment to the ſupport of the 15th.

Upon the ſame day, a column of the Auſtrians, under the command of Gen. Clairtayt, advanced upon Youy and Thun L'Eveque, poſſeſſing themſelves, with little oppoſition, of all the poſts upon the right of the Scheldt. A third column, under Gen. Colloredo, marched upon Navres, to be in readineſs to co-operate with either of the former, as circumſtances might direct.

His Royal Highneſs put his corps again in motion on the morning of the 8th, having divided it into three columns, directed upon the villages of Grain-court, Anneux, and Cantain, with the intention of attacking the enemy upon the heights of Bourlon; but it was diſcovered that they had gone off in the night; and as there was reaſon to believe that the army behind the Scheldt had done the ſame, his Royal Highneſs took the whole of the cavalry, (two ſquadrons of the Greys, and the Auſtrian regiment de la Tour excepted), and went in purſuit. He fell in with the rear-guard at the village of Murguion, where two pieces of cannon, the artillerymen belonging to them, and ſeveral other priſoners, were taken by the 11th light dragoons and the huſſars of Barco. The enemy, in their retreat, ſet fire to the village, which occaſioned a conſiderable delay, there being no other paſſage than the bridge acroſs the rivulet on which it ſtands. This obſtacle was at laſt overcome, and the enemy were followed to the next defile, by the village of Villiers. A large body of cavalry, appearing to be betwixt 3000 and 4000 men, with ſome battalions of infantry, and eight pieces of cannon, were ſeen upon the oppoſite heights. They continued their retreat; and as no advantage ſeemed likely to accrue from further purſuit, the troops, after halting there ſome time, returned to the camp, which had been propoſed to be taken near Bourlon. Several waggons were taken upon this and the former day.

Gen.

Gen. Clairfayt croſſed the Scheldt at day-break, when he found the enemy's camp entirely abandoned.

Lt-Gen. Avinſky, who commanded a ſmaller column upon the right, fell in with a poſt near Hordaing, killed ſeveral of them, and took 30 priſoners.

The loſs of the combined army has been very inconſiderable. I incloſe that of the light dragoons, the only troops under the immediate command of his Royal Highneſs who have ſuffered at all.

It is difficult to aſcertain the loſs of the enemy: they have ſuffered upon ſeveral occaſions. There are about 150 priſoners, and a great many deſerters.

Return of killed, &c. of the light dragoons, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Dundas, on the 8th.

11th light dragoons: 1 private killed; 1 horſe wounded.

15th: 1 private wounded.

16th: 2 privates killed, 6 ditto miſſing; 1 horſe killed, 1 ditto wounded, 4 ditto miſſing.

Total: 3 privates killed, 1 ditto wounded, 6 ditto miſſing; 1 horſe killed, 2 ditto wounded, 4 ditto miſſing.

15th light dragoons: 1 horſe miſſing, and 2 men wounded on the 7th inſt.

16th ditto: 1 man and horſe miſſing on the ſame day.

SIR, *Menin, Aug.* 19.

I have the honour to inform you, that the army marched from Turcoing upon the morning of the 18th, to a camp near this town. The Hereditary Prince of Orange made an attack the ſame day upon the French poſts of Mauvaix, Blaton, and Lincelles. This was in ſome degree advantageous to the operations of his Royal Highneſs, as it ſerved to cover his march, and to keep the enemy in a ſtate of uncertainty in regard to his deſigns.

The former of theſe attacks miſcarried; in the latter his Serene Highneſs ſucceeded without much loſs. About one o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy, in their turn, attacked the poſt of Lincelles, and, as it afterwards appeared, in great force. The Prince of Orange, who had made large detachments from his camp for theſe different enterpriſes, requeſted of his Royal Highneſs to ſend three battalions to the ſupport of his troops. The three neareſt battalions, which happened to be thoſe of the Firſt, Coldſtream, and Third regiments of guards, were accordingly ordered to march, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Lake, for that purpoſe. Upon their arrival at Lincelles, they found the poſt in the poſſeſſion of the enemy. The Dutch troops, having been forced to abandon it, had retreated by a road different from that by which the Britiſh had advanced. To have fallen back in this ſituation muſt have preſented the enemy, evidently ſuperior in numbers, an opportunity of entirely defeating the detachment. Gen. Lake embraced a reſolution worthier of the troops which he commanded, and which has been attended with glory and ſucceſs. He determined upon an immediate attack.

The enemy occupied a redoubt of uncommon ſize and ſtrength upon a height adjoining to the high road, in front of the village of Lincelles. The road itſelf was defended by other works ſtrongly paliſadoed; woods and ditches covered their flanks. The battalions were inſtantly formed, and advanced, under a very heavy fire, with an order and intrepidity for which no praiſe can be too high. After firing three or four rounds, they ruſhed on with their bayonets, ſtormed the redoubt, and drove the enemy through the village. At the end of the village the latter rallied, under the protection of other troops, and kept up, for ſome time, a ſevere fire: but they were again defeated, and ſo entirely put to the rout, that they have not ſince appeared in that quarter. They loſt 11 pieces of cannon, two of which had been before taken from the Dutch. There are about 50 priſoners: the number of the killed and wounded cannot be aſcertained with any preciſion; it is calculated at between 200 and 300 men. By the concurring teſtimony of theſe priſoners, the enemy had twelve battalions upon the poſt, and muſt have been upwards of 5000 men.

I am ſorry to add, that ſuch difficulties could not be overcome without conſiderable loſs. The fall of two gallant officers, and the brave men who have ſuffered on this occaſion, muſt be matter of regret. It can only be imputed to the ability of Maj.-Gen. Lake, and the extraordinary valour of the officers and men, that the loſs has not been ſtill greater. The conduct of Col[s] Grinfield, Hulſe, and Pennington, has reflected honour upon themſelves, and merited his Royal Highneſs's warmeſt approbation. Equal praiſe is due to Maj. Wright, and

and to the officers and men of the royal artillery attached to the battalions.

As ſoon as the retreat of the Dutch troops was known, ſeveral battalions were ordered from camp to ſupport the guards. They arrived after the action was at an end; but remained to ſtrengthen the poſt (which the Dutch had by this time re-occupied) during the night. They returned to camp this morning. The French made an attack this day upon the Dutch poſt at Roubaix, in which they have been repulſed with conſiderable loſs.

The works of Lincelles have been deſtroyed, and the poſt left unoccupied.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

The rank and file of the Guards who attacked the poſt amounted to 378 of the firſt reg. 346 of the Coldſtream, and 398 of the third, in all 1122. The following is the return of the killed and wounded.

Firſt reg. 2 ſerjeants, 19 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 42 rank and file, wounded.

Coldſtream. 1 captain, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 43 rank and file, wounded.

Third reg. 1 drummer, 7 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 2 ſerjeants, 43 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Artillery. 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, killed; 3 rank and file, wounded.

Officers killed and wounded.

Firſt reg. Col. D'Oyley, Col. Evans, Capt. Archer, Capt. Briſtow, Capt. Whetham, wounded.

Coldſtream. Lt-Col. Boſville, killed; Lt Col. Gaſcoyne, Enſign Bayley, wounded.

Third reg. Capt. Cunnynghame, wounded.

Royal Artillery. Lieut. De Peyſter, killed.

JA. MURRAY, Adjutant-General.

Return of Ordnance, &c. taken.

Nine pounders, -	2
Six pounders, -	7
Tumbril waggons, -	6
Round ſhot, nine pounders,	189
Caſe ſhot, nine pounders,	75
Round ſhot, ſix pounders,	323
Caſe ſhot, ſix pounders,	118
Muſket cartridges, -	9378
Flints, - -	1296
Portfires, - -	93
Tubes, - -	1087
Horſes, - -	37

Ypres, Aug. 20. Field-Marſhal Freytag halted laſt night at Vlacmeringhue: his advanced guard at Poperinghen. He marched this evening with the intention of paſſing the Yſer at day-break, and attacking the enemy's poſts at Rexmode and Hondſchoote. The former is ſaid to conſiſt of about 800 men. The Field-Marſhal has communicated to his Royal Highneſs the diſpoſitions he has made, and they offer every proſpect of ſucceſs.

Poſtſcript, dated Furnes, Aug. 21. His Royal Highneſs has juſt received information, that Marſhal Freytag has defeated the enemy at Ooſt Capelle, Rexmode, and Hondſchoote. He has taken 11 pieces of cannon and 200 priſoners, and killed about the ſame number of men. The purſuit was continued to within a ſmall diſtance of Bergues.

There are on our ſide about 40 killed and wounded.

Camp, near Dunkirk, Aug. 24. I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highneſs marched from Furnes upon the evening of the 22d, with the beſieging army, in order to attack the camp of Ghivelde and approach the town of Dunkirk. He advanced in three columns, the cavalry along the ſtrand, a column of infantry upon the road which leads by the canal directly upon Ghivelde, and a third to the left. The advanced poſts of the enemy were driven back, with the loſs of two or three men wounded; and night coming on, the enemy halted within a ſhort diſtance of the village of Ghivelde. The enemy abandoned their camp in the night: they afterwards quitted a redoubt, in which they left four iron guns, and the army took up its ground within a league of the town. There was a great deal of firing in the evening at the advanced poſts in the gardens and incloſures which are in front of the camp and upon the dunes, in which the regiment of Starray and O'Donnel (Auſtrian) have had upwards of 50 men killed and wounded; the enemy were driven back, and this morning every thing is quiet. The army will this day approach nearer to the town, and take up the ground which it is to occupy during the ſiege.

The enemy have made an opening in the dike of the canal between Dunkirk and Bergues, by which means they can

inundate a great part of the country from the ſea. The inundation made conſiderable progreſs yeſterday, but it made little in the night.

I am happy to inform you that Field-Marſhal Freytag has taken two of the enemy's poſts, with four pieces of cannon, and 60 priſoners, with very little loſs.

It is not in my power to give a more detailed account of the ſucceſſes of this army. The Field-Marſhal will tranſmit an account of his operations as ſoon as his other important occupations will permit.

It is ſaid that the enemy are ſending conſiderable reinforcements from Liſle to the camp at Caſſel. I have the honour, &c.

Lefferinck's Hocke, Aug. 26. I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highneſs intended upon the 24th to attack the enemy, who were ſtill poſted at ſome diſtance from Dunkirk, in order to get poſſeſſion of the ground which it was neceſſary to occupy previous to the ſiege. They haſtened the execution of his deſign by attacking the out-poſts between the canal of Furnes and the ſea. Lt-Gen. Dalton advanced with the reſerve, which was encamped upon that ſide, to their ſupport. The enemy were repulſed, and driven with loſs into the town. One piece of cannon, and a few priſoners, were taken. The ardour of the troops carried them farther in the purſuit than was intended, ſo that they came under the cannon of the place, by which means a conſiderable loſs has been ſuſtained. This was likelier to happen, and more difficult to be prevented, from the nature of the country, which is covered with trees and ſtrong incloſures.

Lt-Gen. Dalton was killed with a cannon ſhot towards the concluſion of the attack. The loſs of this excellent officer muſt be ſeverely felt. The courage and ability which he has diſplayed in the courſe of many campaigns, raiſed him to the higheſt rank of eſtimation in the army in which he ſerved.

His Royal Highneſs has likewiſe to lament that of Col. Eld, of the Coldſtream regiment, and of other valuable men. The troops behaved with their uſual courage. The two Britiſh battalions which were engaged were commanded by Col. Leigh and Maj. Mathews, and the grenadier battalion of the Heſſians by Lt-Col. Wurmb. His Royal Highneſs is particularly ſenſible of the exertions of Maj.-Gen. Abercromby and Maj.-Gen. Varneck, who were with the advanced guard, as likewiſe of thoſe of Lt-Gen. Wurmb.

The army have taken up the ground which his Royal Highneſs intended they ſhould occupy: the advanced poſts within a ſhort diſtance of the town. I have the honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY."

P. S. In the hurry of making up the laſt diſpatch, the names of the two poſts taken by Field-Marſhal Freytag, and of the bridge, could not be inſerted. Thoſe of the former are Warmarthe and Eckelſbach, and the latter Lefferinck's Hocke.

The return of the Auſtrian killed and wounded has not yet been received, but is ſuppoſed to be about 170 men.

Killed and wounded of Britiſh and Heſſians, on Aug. 24.

BRITISH.

Flank bat. foot guards. 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 25 rank and file, wounded.

Flank bat. infantry. 5 rank and file, killed; 25 ditto, wounded; 1 ditto, miſſing.

Artillery. 3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 7 rank and file, wounded.

Total. 1 captain, 1 ſerjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 57 rank and file, wounded; 1 ditto, miſſing.

HESSIANS.

1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 13 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 36 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Firſt reg. guards, Capt. Williams wounded.

Coldſtream. Lt-Col. Eld, killed.

Artillery. Lieut. Wilſon, wounded.

FRANCE.

In the Convention June 4. Durand Maillane, one of the ſecretaries, thought that mention ſhould be made in the minutes of the proceedings of the ſitting of the 2d inſtant, of the act of violence committed upon the perſon of Boiſſi Danglas, on the latter quitting the hall. Lavaſſeur thought that the aſſault ſhould be paſſed over in ſilence.

Gregoire proteſted, that it was neceſſary to ſet down in the minutes an account of the ſtate of conſtraint to which the legiſlators were reduced at that period.

Bourdon acknowledged the conſtraint under

under which the Convention laboured—but he called it a happy conſtraint, which effected the ſalvation of the country, and ridded it of traitors and clandeſtine foes!

An extraordinary deputation from Clermond Ferrand inſiſted on obtaining, with all poſſible ſpeed, a conſtitution founded on the baſis of Liberty and Equality.—Couthon ſeconded the demand of this deputation.

Valaze, one of the deputies in cuſtody, complained in a letter, of having been put under arreſt without a previous hearing. He added, that being the father of a family, and in embarraſſed circumſtances, he ſtood highly in need of the arrears due to him ſince the laſt month.—Order of the day.

A band of Blacks of both ſexes, amidſt the ſound of martial muſic, and eſcorted by a great mob of Pariſians, came to the Hall, to return thanks to the Legiſlators for having, in ſome degree, diſariſtocratized their black ſkin, which they deſired to have in future touched as tenderly as that of the Whites. Gregoire ſeconded their demand.

The Preſident, to manifeſt the favourable ſentiments he felt for their ſucceſs, laid hold of an old negreſs and imprinted on her lips a civic kiſs! The old woman was then reſpectfully conducted to an arm chair, and ſeated beſide the Preſident, amidſt the loudeſt burſts of applauſe.

A deputation from the ſection des Arcis brought the Aſſembly the ultimatum of the citizens inhabiting that ſection, demanding the forfeiture of the lives of the national deputies now in cuſtody, who ought, ſaid the deputation, to be ſummarily tried by a ſelect ſet of judges taken from each department. The Convention decreed, that that, and all future addreſſes reſpecting their colleagues under arreſt, ſhall be referred to the committee of public ſafety.

6. Lakanal, in the name of the committee of public inſtruction, made the following report: "Citizens, The monuments of the arts, which embelliſh a variety of national buildings, receive daily the outrages of ariſtocracy, and ſometimes even thoſe of an unruly and licentious patriotiſm. Ineſtimable *chef-d'œuvres* are either broken or mutilated; and the arts weep thoſe irreparable loſſes. It is time that the Convention ſhould put a ſtop to theſe fatal exceſſes. You have already adopted, Legiſlators, a rigorous meaſure for the preſervation of the precious *morceaux* of ſculpture which decorate the national garden of the Thuilleries: The committee therefore propoſes to you, to generalize that decree, ſo as to extend it to every national property whatever. This property belongs to all the citizens, without appertaining to any one in particular. It is therefore, with the rights of ſociety at large in my hand, that I demand of you the protection of the arts againſt the new dangers with which they are threatened. It only remains that I propoſe to you the following decree:

"The National Convention, upon the report of its committee of public inſtruction, decrees the penalty of two years impriſonment againſt any one who ſhall do an injury to the monuments of art dependent on the national property."

This decree was unanimouſly adopted.

Paris, June 5. The revolutionary central committee informed the council, that it would employ itſelf on the following day in the examination of the Journals of Goſſas and Briſſot, for the purpoſe of extracting their republican opinions, and preparing againſt them an act of accuſation.

On the motion of Chaumet, the council named a committee of its members to preſent to the committee of public ſafety the complaints of the people, and draw up the addreſs to the citizens, explanatory of the conduct they had obſerved during the event which had juſt taken place in Paris—that of a third revolution, in which no blood had been ſpilt, and no tears ſhed!

June 6. A deputation from the city of Angers addreſſed the Convention as follows:

"The people of Angers forget their own dangers when they learn thoſe which threaten the National Convention. While our fellow-citizens are ſhedding their blood againſt the rebels, they are filled with indignation when they ſee, on the other hand, the ſections of a city entruſted with the depoſit of the National Repreſentation calling forth againſt ſeveral of you the acts of proſcription. They are filled with indignation when they ſee the authors of the maſſacres of the 2d of September, and the conſpirators of the 10th of March, exciting triumph and applauſes which are due only to virtue, and reigning alone amidſt that chaos of anarchy which is their own work. Was it to deliver you up to the daggers of aſſaſſins

that the people entruſted to you their powers? Since the people have eſtabliſhed you the depoſitaries of their power, can you believe that they will heſitate to cruſh thoſe reptiles who devour you? With regard to the miſſion with which you have been honoured, how have you diſcharged it? The people ſaid to you, give us a conſtitution which, by extinguiſhing anarchy, may ſerve as a point of rallying for all parties; and yet the time has been ſpent in ſcandalous debates, the finances are dilapidated, our navy is almoſt annihilated, and a civil war is kindled up in almoſt every corner of the land. The people ſaid to you, puniſh thoſe perfidious miniſters, who call themſelves the friends of the nation in order that they may ruin it with more ſafety; and yet not one of them has given in his accounts. The people ſaid to you, give to our young citizens a national education worthy of liberty and equality; and yet they are abandoned, without guides, to the levity of their age, and to the corruption of example. The people ſaid to you, we wiſh to be free, but we wiſh our liberty to be founded upon virtue: but what have you done? It is not ſufficient to have ſtruck off the head of the tyrant, you muſt extinguiſh your own diviſions. We denounce to you the commiſſioners ſent into the departments. We requeſt that their conduct may be inveſtigated by a committee; and that the Convention may hereafter employ itſelf only on the conſtitution."

Thuriot ſpoke with great violence againſt this addreſs, aſſerting that it had been drawn up by the arreſted deputies, and ſent to the citizens of Angers to be preſented to the Convention. He therefore moved the order of the day, which was decreed.

7. Duplantier, deputy from the department of La Gironde, gave in his reſignation. "I am informed," ſaid he, "that a conſiderable army, partly from La Gironde, is marching to Paris to be near the Convention, and I cannot remain the repreſentative of ſuch a force."

Ducos aſcribed the determination of his colleague only to fear. He ſaid it was cowardly to abandon one's poſt in the moment of danger; and moved that the reſignation ſhould be refuſed. Paſſed to the order of the day.

St Andre obſerved, that a counter revolution was effecting in all the great towns of the republic, in the name of Liberty; that the inhabitants of Thouloufe had endeavoured to convoke the primary aſſemblies, and had put the beſt patriots under arreſt; that the people of Mont-Auban wiſhed to follow this example; and, in ſhort, that the moderates and ariſtocrates were every where planting, together, the tree of re-union. At Lyons a great number of perſons had been murdered. He moved, that meaſures of general ſafety might be purſued; and that the committee of public ſafety ſhould be charged to give in a report upon Lyons.—Decreed.

9 The Preſident of the adminiſtration of the department of l'Ille and Vilaine wrote from Rennes, dated June 6. as follows: "That it was with the greateſt indignation and dread they received the news of the arreſt of ſeveral of the national deputies. As ſoon as they heard this news, they ordered that an armed force ſhould be raiſed to march to Paris, and to reſcue the Convention from the ſtate of oppreſſion and danger in which it is held by a handful of anarchiſts and ſcoundrels."

12. A letter from the procureur ſyndic of the department of Var, June 1. gave an account of a diſpute between the cities of Toulon and Marſeilles, reſpecting their political principles. The inhabitants of Marſeilles, the writer ſays, accuſe thoſe of Toulon with being in a ſtate of counter revolution, with wiſhing for the reeſtabliſhment of a kingly government, and with having an intention of delivering up the town to the Spaniards. The letter concludes with a requeſt, that the Convention would withdraw all the commiſſioners ſent into that department, as they had loſt all their reſpect. Referred to the committee of public ſafety.

Briſſot ſent a letter, ſtating, that he had left Paris to ſcreen himſelf from oppreſſion, and was put under arreſt at Moulins; he requeſted to be brought to Paris, to be there detained by virtue of the decree of the 2d of June.

Thuriot was of opinion, that Briſſot had rendered himſelf guilty of two high crimes: 1ſt, in refuſing obedience to the decree of 2d of June; 2dly, in making uſe of a falſe paſſport. He moved, that Briſſot be thrown into priſon, and to be afterwards delivered up to the ſword of juſtice.

Referred to the committee of public ſafety.

The Miniſter for Foreign Affairs complained,

plained, that he was guarded in his houſe by no leſs than twelve ſentinels; he deſired to be left in cuſtody of one light horſeman only.

Referred to the committee of public ſafety.

14. A letter was read from the commiſſioners at Cherbourg, giving an account of their having been arreſted.

St Andre, after having obſerved that the republic had never been in greater danger, and that the rebels were making the moſt alarming progreſs, propoſed the following decrees, which were immediately adopted.

First decree.

Art. 1. A corps of one thouſand men, compoſed principally of cannoneers, ſhall ſet off from Paris in twenty-four hours, with forty-eight pieces of cannon, furniſhed by the ſections, which ſhall be replaced, either from thoſe which are in the arſenal, or from ſuch as have been ordered to be caſt.

Art. 2. Two commiſſioners of the National Convention ſhall depart immediately for Orleans, to watch the progreſs of the rebels, and to take, in conſequence thereof, every meaſure that may be neceſſary.

Art. 3. Both upon the march and in the camp, requiſition ſhall be made by the commiſſaries of war, by ſigned liſts, of all the arms, proviſions, and ſubſiſtence, which may be neceſſary: they ſhall give receipts and orders for payment on the national treaſury.

Art. 4. An account of the demand made of men, horſes, arms, and proviſions, ſhall be ſent every day to the Convention by the commiſſaries, and poſted up in every department of the republic.

Art. 5. The miniſter at war ſhall give an account, in three days, of the ſtate of the manufactories of arms at Paris; and, in eight days, a ſtate of the manufactories of arms, and of the recruits raiſed, which have not yet arrived from the departments of the republic.

Art. 6. All the work-ſhops of Paris ſhall be converted into manufactories of arms, cannons, muſkets, and pikes.

Art. 7. A commiſſary ſhall be named from among the members of the Convention, who ſhall himſelf take cognizance of the actual ſtate of the founderies and principal manufactories of arms at Paris, of the means of extending them, of haſtening the works, and of reforming ſuch abuſes as may delay their progreſs. He ſhall give an account of his obſervations on the ſubject to the committee of public ſafety, who ſhall propoſe to the National Convention ſuch alteration as ſhall be judged uſeful.

Second decree.

Art. 1. At ten o'clock to-morrow morning, there ſhall be a nominal call of the repreſentatives of the people, to know thoſe who have remained at their poſt.

Art. 2. The ſame ſhall be done on Monday, at the ſame hour, of ſuch members of the Convention as were abſent at the former nominal call.

Art. 3. All thoſe whoſe abſence ſhall have been proved by theſe two nominal calls, except ſuch as have ſome particular miſſion, or who have been detained at home by virtue of a decree, or on account of indiſpoſition, ſhall be conſidered as having deſerted their poſts, and of having voluntarily abdicated their functions; their ſubſtitutes ſhall be ordered to replace them in the National Convention.

Bazire. The department of Calvados is more dangerous than is imagined: it is ready to degenerate into the moſt perfect ariſtocracy, if great care is not taken to prevent it. The revolt of La Vendee made part of a vaſt plan of conſpiracy that has been played off in part, and which it is attempted now to re-eſtabliſh. It had been determined to ſeize upon all our ſea-coaſts, and thus favour an invaſion by the Engliſh.

15. A letter was read from Gen. Cuſtine, complaining of the members who had found fault with his conduct, and juſtifying himſelf againſt the imputation reſpecting his gallantries, and employing women as his aid-de-camps.

A deputy from the department of La Creuſe gave the moſt afflicting deſcription of the unfortunate ſituation of the inhabitants of that wretched country. The bread coſt twelve ſous the pound; but it was not even to be had at that price. 'We are reduced,' ſaid he, 'to the neceſſity of living upon bran and herbs boiled together. Already famine rages amongſt us, and ſoon our houſes will contain only dead bodies.'

The Convention decreed, that the miniſter of the interior ſhould take care to ſend a ſufficient quantity of grain to the department of La Creuſe.

16. It was ſtated, that on the 12th of May, a terrible hurricane ravaged the province of Loiret: the corn has been laid down

down or torn up by the roots. Inſtant ſuccours were neceſſary to this intereſting part of the republic.

Referred to the committee of ſuccours.

Marat. "I long to open the eyes of the nation upon thoſe ſlanderers who have repreſented me here as the cauſe of your diviſions and altercations. They have induced me to ſuſpend myſelf from my functions. Since that, I have communicated to my colleagues thoſe ideas which I thought would be of ſervice to them. I wrote ſeveral letters to the National Convention, none of which have been read. I declare, that the aſperſions thrown out againſt me ought to be ſtifled by my ſilence. France muſt now be ſenſible, that there is no friend of public order and tranquillity in being more ſincere than myſelf! I declare that I reſume my functions." (Some applauſes from the remoteſt corner of the hall.)

On June 13. the primary aſſemblies in the department of Rennes paſſed the following articles: "A ſtrong military force ſhall be inſtantly ſent to Paris, to protect the deliberations of the Convention againſt the factious. Deputies ſhall be ſent to Bourges, that in caſe the Convention is diſſolved by violence, or by other means, they may be ready on the ſpot to conſtitute a legiſlative aſſembly. The Convention was not free when the decree was paſſed ordering the arreſt of thirty-two of its members. The legiſlature not being complete, the departments will not in future acknowledge the power of the commiſſioners ſent among them."

A letter from Santerre was read, viz. "We can no longer diſſemble. Great calamities threaten the republic; for, beſides its innumerable enemies from within and without which ſurround us, we have a new one to contend with; that is deſertion. Aſſiſt us, citizens, to deſtroy this ſcourge by which we are deſolated. The roads are covered by deſerters from our armies. There exiſt numerous laws to hinder deſertion; but no attention is paid to carry them into execution."

17. On the motion of Lacroix, the following decree was paſſed: "The National Convention decrees, That the liſt of the deputies abſent without cauſe, or by reſignation, leave, illneſs, ſuſpenſion, or arreſt, be depoſited upon the bureau of the inſpectors of the hall, ſuch as it has been read, corrected, and verified by the ſecretaries at the ſecond nominal call which took place in this day's ſitting. The ſaid inſpectors are charged to examine formally all the cauſes which may be alledged to juſtify ſuch abſence, and to hear the reaſons aſſigned by the deputies: they ſhall cauſe the liſt, with reaſons aſſigned, to be printed in the courſe of three days.

"The National Convention decrees, That the miniſter of juſtice do tranſmit to the inſpectors of the hall a return of the deputies who are in a ſtate of arreſt, in virtue of a decree; of thoſe who, tho' included in this decree, have not been found at home, and are not yet in cuſtody; and, finally, of thoſe who made their eſcape after having been taken into cuſtody."

21. The following letter from Philip Egalité, at Marſeilles, was read:

"Citizen Colleagues, I waited with patience for your deciſion reſpecting my fate, from the examination I have undergone, and with the conſciouſneſs of my innocence; but what has been my aſtoniſhment, to find myſelf again confined in a priſon ſtill colder and more unwholeſome than the preceding! Since the 27th of May, I have remained without any intelligence of my affairs, and without liberty to have communication with my ſons. I am even without domeſtics, who have been taken from me. This ſeverity proceeds, without doubt, from your decree being wrongly interpreted. I beg, therefore, Citizen Colleagues, that you will bring me to trial in ſome manner or other; and, if you do not reſtore me to perfect liberty, that you will at leaſt alleviate my chains. I hope that your definitive ſentence will be in my favour, and reſtore me to liberty, which I never employed but for the good of my country."

The Convention decreed, That the report on the conſpiracy called the Orleans conſpiracy ſhould be preſented on Tueſday next.

A letter from Tours, of June 16. was read, mentioning, "that Santerre and the conventional deputies were fired upon at Saumur. Ladies went to compliment the chief of the rebels. They aſſiſted at the *Te Deum* which was chaunted in the city, and have gone into mourning for Louis XVI. Every emblem of liberty is already effaced. The workmen belonging to a manufactory at Tours loudly called out this day, *Vive le Roi*. The want of proviſions is about to increaſe our uneaſineſs.

22. A member requeſted aſſiſtance to the city of Nantes. The rebels, he ſaid, had cut off two of its communications, and that the place would be loſt, ſhould they cut off the third, which was the only one left. Two armies, one of 30,000, and the other of 50,000 men, are on their march towards Nantes. The columns of the departments who are marching towards Paris, ought to be directed againſt the rebels.

Couſtard, deputy of Nantes, wrote, that misfortunes were at their height, and that the enemy were at the gates of Nantes.

Legendre. I move, that patriotic commiſſioners may be ſent to traverſe the departments, and to cauſe the tocſin to be every where ſounded.

Quetineau. Should the rebels enter Nantes, all Britanny will riſe, and the Republic will be expoſed to the greateſt dangers.

Thuriot. The meaſure of a general ſounding of the tocſin may ruin the Republic. If all France riſe, it will deſtroy itſelf; whereas, if we put the neighbouring departments of Nantes in a ſtate of requiſition, the ſounding of the tocſin in that particular quarter may be extremely uſeful. I aſk, why Biron has been ſo long ſilent, why he remains in a ſtate of inaction, and what armed force he commands?

Choudieu wrote from Tours, that the ovens did not bake a ſufficient quantity of bread; and that the want of that neceſſary article had retarded the operations of Gen. Biron. He added, that the army of Niort amounted to 25,000 men; that another very conſiderable army was aſſembling; and that of Sables d'Olone conſiſted of 12,000 men.

Bareti. As theſe armies will amount to 62,000 men, well armed, it will not be neceſſary to ſound the tocſin but in the departments adjacent to Nantes. Decreed.

24. Barrere announced, that the city of Angers had opened its gates to the rebels; that the adminiſtrators had taken flight; and that in that city there was but one voice raiſed in favour of liberty.

On the propoſition of Barrere, the Convention decreed, that the priſoners taken by the rebels, who ſhall return with one of their paſſports, ſhall ſuffer civil degradation; and that all thoſe whoſe paſſports ſhall ſtate their having taken the oath of fidelity to Louis XVII. ſhall be ſeized, and delivered up to the revolutionary tribunal.

Some citizens from Nevers informed the Convention, that the adminiſtrative bodies of that city were imitating the rebellious conduct of many others.

25. A letter was read from Cuſtine, dated June 22. to the following purport: "Citizen Preſident, I read in the public papers, that Gen. Ferrier does not ceaſe to calumniate me, and to attack my civiſm. I accuſe Ferrier of ignorance, of perfidy, and treachery. I accuſe him of not having executed my orders on the 27th of May. I requeſt that this paper-war may ceaſe—if I am culpable, let my head pay for it. But if Ferrier did not purſue the enemy, if he did not turn them on the 17th as I ordered, and if he fled by the wood, let him pay with his head for the perfidy of which he has been guilty. It is time, Citizen Preſident, that I ſhould rid myſelf of one of thoſe drones that buzz about my ears, and the noiſe of which diſtracts my military occupations."

This letter was ſent to the committee of public ſafety.

27. Barrere made a report in the name of the committee of general defence, ſtating, that the primary aſſemblies will aſſemble eight days after receiving the conſtitutional act. He therefore propoſed, that their votes ſhould immediately be ſent to the Convention, that the reſult might be proclaimed on the 10th of Auguſt, the day on which there ſhall be a federation around the altar of liberty.

After the acceptance of the conſtitution by the primary aſſemblies, the ſame aſſemblies are to aſſemble again, in order to elect a new legiſlative body.

29. The Convention was informed, that the deputies ſent into the departments of Gironde have been arreſted there.

A letter from Gen. Brunet, dated Eſcarena, June 15. ſtated, that he had driven the Piedmonteſe from all their poſts beyond Piedmont. That he carried, ſword in hand, three of their fortified camps they had on the ſummit of the mountains.

Chambon, a captain in the eighth regiment of huſſars, wrote to the Convention, that he entered, the 26th inſt. the town of Saumur, evacuated by the rebels.

Barrere informed the Convention, that the Spaniards were ſurrounding the fortreſs of Bellegarde, into which they had already thrown above 3000 bombs; and that the garriſon of that town, reduced

to

to two ounces of bread per day, can hold out no longer than till July 3.

Sandos informed the Convention, in a letter dated the 23d, that he had cut to pieces an advanced poſt of the rebels, and purſued them for near two leagues to near an entrenchment, in which they were 1200 men ſtrong. We loſt two officers.

30. The Convention received a letter from the procurator general ſyndic of the department of Landes, dated June 23. containing a ſatisfactory account of the ſituation of the frontiers of the Pyrenees, and informing the Convention that the Spaniards had evacuated the territories of the republic. They retired for want of proviſion and ammunition.

A member.—"Citizens, I have juſt learnt that the department of the Rhone and Loire followed the example of that of Calvados; they came to a reſolution to acknowledge the Convention no longer, particularly the deputies who voted for the death of Louis."

July 1. The committee of public ſafety, ſaid Barrere, has given you an account, at two different periods, of what has paſſed at Corſica. Their apprehenſions were but too juſt. Corſica is in a ſtate of complete counter-revolution, and the commiſſioners of the Convention have been driven to their defences on the ſea coaſts.

The rebels formed a band of 10,000 men, armed at the expence of the republic, whoſe magazines they have pillaged. Gen. Paoli was at their head.

Gen. Cuſtine to the National Convention.

"I announce to you with pleaſure, that the troops of the republic have been attacked in various advanced poſts; but the French ſoldiers have repulſed with great loſs the janiſſaries of the united deſpots at Pont à Marc. The communication of Liſle with Douay by Pont à Marc has been preſerved. Pontenache has been attacked, as well as the Abbey of Flins, but at every poſt the enemy had no advantage. Believe, Citizen Preſident, in my entire devotion to the intereſts of the republic."

Legendre moved for an inquiry into the ſtate of Lyons, which had become the more urgent, as a municipal officer, an excellent patriot, had been killed by the ariſtocrats, after having been acquitted by the tribunal of conſtitutional police.

5. Yeſterday ſome of the deputies of the department of Eure came to announce to the Convention, that an army of 50,000, of the departments of Eure and Calvados, were on their march to Paris, and only at a diſtance of 16 leagues from Paris.

The Convention decreed, that their commiſſioners in the department of Lower Seine, and in the city of Rouen, ſhould form an armed force againſt the departments of Eure and Calvados.

Near St Jean de Luz, the patriots retook the Camp of Trois Croix from the Spaniards, who were obliged to retreat beyond Bidaſſoa.

This day the Convention received intelligence, that the camp of the army of Eure and Calvados was only at the diſtance of ten leagues from hence, and that they would reach St Germain in the courſe of the ſame evening.

6. Read a letter from Gen. Canclaux to the miniſter at war, dated Nantes, July 2. informing him of the ſucceſs of the troops of that town and garriſon on the preceding day over the rebels, who in great numbers came to attack us even within our walls, and were completely repulſed.

EAST INDIES.

Capt. Hartwell, of the Thetis, arrived from India, gave the following account of the unfortunate loſs of the Company's ſhip Winterton, Capt. George Dundas, which was brought to St Helena by an American brig from the Iſle of France.

Thomas de Souſa, paſſenger, arrived at the Iſle of France April 16. 1793.

The ſhip ſtruck at two o'clock in the morning, Aug. 20. 1792. At four o'clock, having hove the guns and part of the cargo overboard, they cut away her maſts. At day-light, being but ſeven miles from the main land, the yawl was ſent on ſhore for aſſiſtance. In the night of the 20th, the long boat, cutter, and jolly-boat were ſtove to pieces by the immenſe ſea, which repeatedly broke over the ſhip. On the 21ſt, the ſea continuing, and perceiving the yawl returning from the ſhore, Capt. Dundas hoiſted ſignals, ordering her not to come along ſide, which ſhe obeyed, and again returned to the ſhore. On the 22d, at ſix o'clock in the morning, Capt. Dundas, perceiving the ſhip to be ſeparating, fixed the ladies on the top of the poop, with proviſions, &c.; the reſt of the paſſengers and people took their ſtations in the mizen-chains, &c. when he ordered the poop to be cut away; this

ſaved

saved their lives. At nine o'clock the ship divided into four pieces, when Capt. Dundas, Mr Chalmers, &c. were drowned. Mr Dale, Mr de Souza, and the fourth mate, with four seamen, went into the yawl to Defel, from thence to Mosambique, when they procured a vessel to fetch the ladies, &c. from Madagascar to the Isle of France.

Winterton lost at Madagascar, Aug. 20. 1792, lat. 23. 50. S. and afterwards we went to St. Augustine's bay, about four days march.

Passengers lost.—Capt. Dundas, Mr Chalmers, first mate; Miss M'Gowan, Miss Cullen, Miss Robinson, and forty men.

Passengers saved.—Mrs Cullen, Miss Mary Cullen, Miss Lyne, Miss Bailey, Miss Bristow, Mrs Bellas, Mr Dunn, purser; Mr Spens, second mate; Mr Dale, third mate; Miss M. Bristow; fifth and sixth mates, and the midshipmen; Lieut. Brownrig, Mr Hamilton, writer, Bengal; Mr Hamilton, ditto, Madras; Mr Gowan, cadet; Mr Gordon, ditto, Mr Lyn, ditto; Hon. Mr Ramsay, Mr Buchannan, Mr Collier, F. M.; Mr Thompson, Mr Silk, Dr Lilly.

F. J. HARTWELL.

By a list received at the East-India House from Mr John Dale, the third mate, in a letter from Mosambique, dated Feb. 20. 1793, the following have been saved from the wreck:

Ship's company 87, King's troops 99, Company's recruits 3, Soldiers wives 7, Passengers 32. Total 228.

WEST INDIES

The following extract of a letter from the Hon. Maj.-Gen. T. Bruce, commander of the forces in the West Indies, to Mr Dundas, dated at sea, off Martinico, June 23. was published in the London Gazette of Aug. 13.

"In my letter of May 25. I had the honour to acquaint you, that I waited for the report that Col. Myers should bring from Martinico before I came to a final determination respecting the expedition against that island. He returned the 31st ult. and the information he brought was, that the planters had expressed great confidence if we would come down immediately, though only with a very small force; and on the 6th of this month a deputation arrived here from the committee intermediaire, with a very earnest request for assistance, stating, that they were then in possession of some very important posts, and that our appearance, with a force even not exceeding 800 men, would encourage a great number of the royalists to declare themselves, who only waited the arrival of the English for this purpose.

These representations induced me to undertake the expedition; and the admiral, who has uniformly complied with every request that I have made him for forwarding the service in which we are engaged, had previously consented to receive on board the fleet such part of the troops as he could conveniently carry, and by this means save a great expence in transports.

They embarked accordingly on the 10th, and arrived off Caze Navire on the 11th. The officer who commanded the royalists immediately proposed an attack upon the town of St Pierre, which he said we could easily make ourselves masters of, and that the influence of the merchants there was such as would procure the submission of the rest of the island, Fort Bourbon alone excepted; and that there was even a probability that this place would very soon surrender for want of provisions.

The French engineers were all confident in the success of this plan. Willing, therefore, to shew how ready I was in the support of their cause, I ordered the 21st regiment to land on the 14th at Caze Navire, and there take post, which enabled the officer who commanded the royalists to collect all his force in the neighbourhood of St Pierre; he accordingly moved, and I landed the rest of our forces on the 16th, and joined him at a very strong post within about five miles of St Pierre.

The British troops consisted of the grenadiers, light infantry, and marines from the fleet, with the Carolina black corps, amounting in all to about 1100 men: the corps of Royalists was said to be about 800. This force was thought to be perfectly adequate to the service proposed. We were retarded in our operations by the difficulty of bringing up the six pounders to their stations, where they did not arrive till the 17th in the afternoon, when the enemy made an attack upon one of them, but were very soon driven back by the picquets and the light infantry; but, I am sorry to say, with the loss of Capt. Dunlop, and three men of the Royal Americans.

The plan we had concerted was the attack of two batteries which defended St Pierre, the taking of which would immediately put us in poſſeſſion of that town.

The morning of the 18th was the time fixed, and we were to move forward in two columns, the one conſiſting of the Britiſh troops, the other of the Royaliſts; for this purpoſe the troops were put in motion before day-break; but unfortunately ſome alarm having taken place among the Royaliſts, they began in a miſtake firing on one another; and their commander being ſeverely wounded on the occaſion, his troops were immediately diſconcerted, would not ſubmit to the controul of any of the other officers, and inſtantly retired to the poſt from which they had marched.

This conduct ſtrongly proved that no dependence could be placed on them, and the attack againſt St Pierre muſt ſolely have been carried on by the Britiſh troops, to which their numbers were not equal; and as they luckily were not engaged with the enemy, they were ordered immediately to return to their former poſt, from whence they embarked on the 19th; and the 21ſt regiment likewiſe embarked from their poſt on the 21ſt, the Navy, as uſual, giving the moſt ready aſſiſtance.

As the Royaliſts would certainly fall ſacrifices to the implacable malignity of the republican party as ſoon as we quitted the iſland, it became in a manner incumbent on us, in ſupport of the national character, to uſe our utmoſt exertions to bring theſe unhappy people from the ſhore; and although the neceſſity of impreſſing ſuch veſſels as could be found, and the purchaſing proviſions from the merchant veſſels attending the army, will incur a great expence, I have ventured upon it, truſting to the generous and humane diſpoſition exhibited by the nation on all ſimilar occaſions, and being perfectly aſſured of finding in you an advocate for reſcuing ſo many unfortunate perſons from certain death.

We therefore were employed in embarking theſe people from the 19th to the 21ſt. Beſides Whites, there were a number of Blacks, whoſe ſituation was equally perilous: I have diſtributed them among the iſlands in the beſt manner that the ſhortneſs of our time would admit.

I have the honour to be, &c. T. Bruce.

Cape Francois.—On the 17th and 18th of June ſeveral diſturbances aroſe between the Whites and Mulattoes. On thoſe days and on the 19th, the Mulattoes paraded the ſtreets in armed bodies, and inſulted the Whites, ſeveral of whom they wounded with ſabres and piſtols. The Whites endeavoured to obtain redreſs, by applying to the Commiſſioners Southonax and Polverel, but in vain. On the 19th an officer belonging to the fleet in the harbour was wounded; the Commodore applied to the Commiſſioners for redreſs, who appeared in every caſe to turn a deaf ear to the complaints of the Whites, and to ſhelter, in every inſtance, the Mulattoes. The Admirals of the fleet, upon finding the want of ſucceſs of the Commodore's application, called on the Commiſſioners themſelves, but without obtaining ſatisfaction.

They then, on the 20th, drew up their ſhips, ſo as to cover the town, with their broadſides to it, and ſprings on their cables; the red flag was hoiſted on board the Admiral's ſhip, and a ſignal gun fired, upon which the Captains of all the ſhips of war repaired on board the Admiral's. In conſequence of the plan laid in that council, at three o'clock boats from the ſeveral veſſels were manned, and at four about 2000 men were landed from the fleet at the Cape. Theſe immediately proceeded to the arſenal, the cannon of which they diſtributed throughout the city, and pointed up each of the principal ſtreets. They next proceeded to the Government Houſe (where the Mulattoes had collected) to demand from the Commiſſioners ſatisfaction. The Mulattoes fired on them; the fire was returned and kept up till dark, with great warmth and conſtancy.

Before the preparation for landing, the merchant ſhipping was ordered out of the way of injury. At dark, after the firing had ceaſed, a drum was heard, the uſual preliminary to publiſhing proclamations, and it was reported that the Commiſſioners had publiſhed pardon and freedom to the revolted negroes. One fact may be depended upon, that during the conflict, the priſons, containing about 400 of the revolted Brigands, were opened, who were armed to reinforce the Mulattoes.

On the 21ſt, ſome cannon ſhot were exchanged between the two parts of the town occupied by the Whites and Mulattoes, and ſeveral houſes ſet on fire by the latter.

latter. On the 22d, the conflagration increaſed, and on the 23d the whole town of the Cape was on fire. From the place where the merchant ſhipping lay, the road from the country to the Cape is plainly ſeen. Along it negroes from the country were continually travelling on the 22d and 23d; ſuppoſed to be coming in, in conſequence of the proclamation, to reinforce the Commiſſioners party.

AMERICA.

Brig.-Gen. James Ogilvie, in a letter to Mr Dundas, dated St Pierre, May 18. writes, that on the 7th of May he ſailed from Halifax, for the attack of St Pierre and Miquelon, with 310 men, beſides officers and non-commiſſioned officers, of the 4th and 65th regiments, and a detachment of the royal artillery, on board the Alligator, Capt. William Affleck, and three other ſhips. They arrived off St Pierre on the 14th. Monſ. Danſeville, the commander, rejected the firſt ſummons; but on the troops gaining the heights above the town (without oppoſition) he ſurrendered the iſlands of St Pierre and Miquelon at diſcretion. There were fourteen cannon found in the place. Eighteen ſmall veſſels with fiſh, and two American ſchooners with proviſions and naval ſtores, were alſo taken. The individuals in the iſlands of St Pierre and Miquelon amounted in all to 1502. The garriſon conſiſted of about 100 men; and there were 500 French fiſhermen in the town.

ENGLAND.

At a general court of proprietors, held at the India houſe, June 26. an annuity of 5,000l. was agreed to be given to Marquis Cornwallis, and his aſſigns, for twenty years.

Lord Howe's fleet, which ſailed from St Helens, July 14. [p. 356.] returned to Torbay, Aug. 10.—An officer on board the Edgar writes thus, in a letter dated Torbay, Aug. 16.

"On the 31ſt ult. at 3 P. M. we diſcovered from the maſt-head five ſail, and were ſhortly after enabled to make out a large fleet. The wind was nearly north, and the enemy's ſhips, as we immediately conjectured them to be, to windward of us, Belleiſle being on our lee. The morning had been dull and hazy, with ſhowers of rain, and the wind varying from N. W. to north. In bearing before it, and in the haze, we had paſſed the fleet to the eaſtward of us.

"When the wind cleared up, which it did entirely, we had the enemy's rocky ſhore on the lee, and the enemy with the wind directly oppoſite. Thus ſituated we endeavoured to reach them, but they made from us with all the ſail they could crowd, continuing to fly as we purſued. Had all our ſhips ſailed equally well, there was a poſſibility of our bringing them to action; but unfortunately this was not the caſe. The Queen Charlotte, being the beſt ſailer of the fleet, made her own ſignal to reconnoitre; ſhe brought to conſiderably to windward of the fleet, and had a complete view of the enemy's force, but could not bring her bow-guns to bear upon them. In theſe endeavours we were occupied till the 1ſt inſt. at night: on the following morning we had entirely loſt ſight of the enemy's fleet.

"For more than 30 hours this fleet was in ſight, was ſuperior in force, and might, during the whole of this time, have borne down upon us and brought us to action. The French had every thing to favour them but reſolution. They had the wind directly on one quarter, and their own coaſt on the other. We could not fly, unleſs upon rocks as barbarous as the modern French.

"The Britiſh valour could not be diſplayed to more advantage, even in a victory—it was a victory; a force ſuperior to ours held us, by the changeable weather, in their lee; we there offered them battle, and they dared not approach us. From that poſition of ſafety to them, we chaſed them till a favourable change of wind brought them, for ſtill further ſafety, to Quiberon Bay. On the following day we chaſed a French frigate on the rocks called the Saints.

"I think Lord Howe might have brought the Queen Charlotte herſelf, that ſingle ſhip, up with the rear of the French fleet; for ſhe is the beſt ſailing ſhip I ever ſaw; but he could not have brought up the fleet. He did all that prudence and valour could do; he ſcoured the enemy's coaſt, drove in a ſuperior force, and braved that force afterwards."

SCOTLAND.

Aug. 7. Came on, in the palace of Holyroodhouſe, the election of one of the ſixteen Peers, to repreſent the Peerage of Scotland in the Britiſh Parliament.

Before the election the Earl of Lauderdale declared, that the Marquis of Tweeddale declined ſtanding a candidate.

There voted for Lord Somerville—Peers preſent, Earls of Errol, Morton, Moray, Home, Kellie, Lauderdale.

Dalhouſie, Aboyne, Roſebery, and Glaſgow; Viſcount Arbuthnott; Lords Elphinſtone, and Somerville—Proxies Earls of Caithneſs and Leven—Signed liſts, Dukes of Buccleugh, Gordon, Queenſberry, Athole, and Roxburgh; Earls of Eglintoun, Caſſillis, Abercorn, Galloway, Elgin, Balcarras, Stair, and Deloraine; Lords Cathcart, Torphichen, Napier, and Banff,—Total, 32.

For the Marquis of Tweeddale—Signed liſts, Earls of Breadalbane and Hyndford.—Total 2.

Majority for Lord Somerville, 30; on which his Lordſhip was declared duly elected.

The Earl of Lauderdale entered his proteſt againſt the clerks, for receiving the votes of the ſix Britiſh Peers, and pledged himſelf to bring the matter before the Houſe of Peers in due time.

9. Came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, the trial of Duncan Clerk, ſoldier, or late ſoldier, in Capt. Maxwell's independent company of foot, and James Mackay, ſometime weaver, afterwards mariner, indicted for the robbery of John Clark, maſon, near the ſouth end of the South Bridge, Edinburgh, on the night betwixt Monday the 15th and Tueſday the 16th of July laſt. The pannels pled not guilty, and the uſual interlocutor was pronounced.

The Lord Advocate ſummed up the evidence on the part of the Crown, and Mr Cranſtoun for the pannels. Lord Henderland, as preſident, in abſence of Lord Juſtice-Clerk, charged the jury; who afterwards incloſed, and returned a verdict next day, all in one voice finding James Mackay guilty; but found the libel not proven againſt Duncan Clerk. The Court delayed pronouncing ſentence till the 13th at ten o'clock. Clerk was diſmiſſed, and Mackay was, on the 13th, condemned to be executed at Edinburgh, on Wedneſday, Sept. 18.

Monday, Aug. 19. Seaforth's Highland regiment (78th) arrived in Leith roads from Inverneſs; and on Wedneſday the 21ſt, the 57th regiment, from Edinburgh Caſtle, embarked. They ſailed for Portſmouth under convoy of the Diomede.

MARRIAGES.

July 24. At Aberdeen, the Rev. Mr Kenneth Bayne, of the Gaelic chapel Greenock, to Miſs Margaret Hay, daughter of the late Dr James Hay.

25. By ſpecial licence, the Hon. James Caulfield Browne, eldeſt ſon of Lord Kilmaine, to Miſs Cavendiſh, daughter of Sir Henry Cavendiſh.

29. At Carpow, John Drummond of Gairdrum, Eſq; to Miſs Paterſon, daughter of the late Dr Paterſon of Carpow.

Lately, in Ireland, Lord Caher, to Miſs Jeffries, niece to the Lord Chancellor. His Lordſhip was juſt come of age, and has an eſtate of about 10,000 l. per annum.

Aug. 5. At London, Francis Burdett, Eſq. grandſon of Sir Robert Burdett, Bt, of Foremark, Derbyſhire, to Miſs Sophia Coutts, youngeſt daughter of Thomas Coutts, Eſq. banker in the Strand.

7. At Edinburgh, Major Dirom of Muircſk, to Miſs Paſley of Mount-Annan.

8. At Waughton Houſe, Charles Hope, Eſq. Advocate, to Lady Charlotte Hope, ſiſter of the Earl of Hopetoun.

11. At Chelſea, Robert Crawfurd, Eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir Hew Crawfurd of Jordanhill, Bt, to Miſs Muſhet, only daughter of the late Dr Muſhet of York, formerly phyſician-general to the Britiſh forces in Germany.

12. At Edinburgh, Dr William Farquharſon, to Miſs Margaret Campbell, daughter of the Rev. Mr William Campbell, miniſter of Liliesleaf.

14. At Culter, the Rev. Mr John Lockhart, miniſter of Cambuſnethan, to Miſs Eliz. Gibſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr John Gibſon, miniſter of St Cuthbert's.

16. At Drummore, Alexander Brodie, Eſq. M. P. to Miſs Wemyſs, eldeſt daughter of the late Hon. James Wemyſs of Wemyſs.

19. At Edinburgh, Mr Andrew Inglis, ſurgeon, to Miſs Janet Spens, daughter of Mr Spens of Lathallan.

22. At London, the Hon. Henry Willoughby, ſon of Lord Middleton, to Miſs Jean Lawley, ſecond daughter of the late Sir R. Lawley, Bt.

23. At St Mary's church, Haverfordweſt, John Grant, Eſq. nephew to Mr Grant, banker Old Bond ſtreet, to Miſs Childs, daughter of James Childs, Eſq. of Begelly, Pembrokeſhire, and niece to Lord Milford, to whoſe extenſive property and mines ſhe is preſumptive heir.

27. At Perth, David Walker, Eſq. of Edenſhead, to Miſs Emilia Stewart, third daughter of the late John Stewart, Eſq. of Stenton.

27. At London, Iſaac Wood, Eſq. of Newton in Cheſhire, to Miſs Annabella Wilſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Dr Wilſon.

29. At London, the Earl of Pomfret, to Miſs Brown of Pall Mall. The lady's fortune is ſaid to be 200,000 l.

BIRTHS.

July 17. At Middleburgh, in Zealand, Mrs

Mrs Turing, wife of James Turing, Esq. merchant, of a son.

23. Mrs Hannay of Tors, of a daughter.

30. Lady Napier, of a son.

Aug. 5. At Craigforth House, Stirlingshire, Lady Elizabeth Callander, of a daughter.

2. At Florence, the Great Duchess of Tuscany, of a daughter. *Lond. Gaz.*

6. At Finzean, Mrs Farquharson of Finzean, of a son.

9. At London, Viscountess Mountstewart, of a son.

13. At Hatfield, the Marchioness of Salisbury, of a daughter.

19. Mrs Ross of Rossie, of a daughter.

23. At Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, Mrs Johnstone, widow of Major James Johnstone, in the service of the East-India Company, of a daughter.

25. At Dublin, the Countess of Westmoreland, of a daughter.

28. At London, Lady George Henry Cavendish, of a son.

DEATHS.

1792. *June* 7. At Buxar, East Indies, Mr Reuben Burrows, a distinguished astronomer and mathematician.

Aug. 22. George Dundas of Dundas, Esq. commander of the Winterton East Indiaman, unfortunately perished (see p. 408.) in the wreck of that vessel, near Madagascar, a victim to his humanity and attention to the passengers, not one of whom was lost, the three ladies that died having suffered through fatigue after getting to land. Mr D. the chief of that ancient and distinguished family, only son of James D. of D. M. P. for Linlithgowshire, by Jane, daughter of William, 15th Lord Forbes, was born at Thoulouse in France, while his parents were on their travels abroad, October 19. 1752, educated at the free school of Houghton le Spring, co. Durham, and made several voyages to Bengal and China, as mate of an East Indiaman. On his last voyage home from India, in that capacity, the vessel was reckoned in such imminent danger, that the stoutest and most experienced seamen, officers and all, threw themselves down on the deck in despair. Mr D. was the only person unappalled at the approach of death, and his example and exhortations operated so forcibly as to rouze the men to exert themselves in so vigorous a manner, that the ship was saved and brought into Plymouth, though in a most disastrous situation. At the general election, in 1784, Mr D. stood candidate for the county of Linlithgow, but without success, and in 1788 was appointed to the command of the Winterton, with which he sailed for India, whence returning in 1790, he again departed on his last unfortunate voyage, in April 1792. He married, Dec. 24. 1784, Christian, second daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, by whom he has left three daughters, and a posthumous son, James, born Jan. 14. 1793, the twenty-third generation of this honourable family, which has been, for upwards of 700 years past, seated at the castle of Dundas, in West Lothian.

1793. *Feb.* 17. At Pensacola, Mr Macgillivray, the Creek chief. There happened to be at that time at Pensacola a numerous band of Creeks, who watched his illness with the most marked anxiety, and when his death was announced to them, and while they followed him to the grave, it is impossible for words to describe the loud screams of real woe which they vented in their unaffected grief. He was, by his father's side, a Scotchman, of the respectable family of Drumnaglass, in Inverness-shire. The vigour of his mind overcame the disadvantages of an education had in the wilds of America, and he was well acquainted with all the most useful European sciences. In the latter part of his life he composed, with great care, the history of several classes of the original inhabitants of America, and this he intended to present to Principal Robertson, for publication in the next edition of his History. The MSS. it is feared, have perished, for the Indians adhere to their custom of destroying whatever inanimate objects a dead friend most delighted in. It is only since Mr Macgillivray had influence amongst them, that they have suffered the slaves of a deceased master to live.

At Fort St George, in the East Indies, Lieut. Walter Colville.

May 16. At Jamaica, Archibald Menzies, Esq. surgeon to the 10th regiment of foot.

20. At St Vincent's, Mr Houston Wilson, youngest son of the late Alexander Wilson, Esq. of Shieldhall.

June. At St Christopher's, General Woodley, governor of the Leeward islands.

3. At Carriacou, Grenada, in his 21st year, John Turner, Esq. second son of John Turner, Esq. of Turnerhall.

17. In the island of Grenada, Lt-Col. Robert Pringle of the royal engineers. He had been only seven days on the island, and died of the yellow fever.

21. At the house of Dr Johnson of Mansfield, in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, aged about 70, Francis Douglas, Esq. brother of the late Sir John Douglas of Kelhead, Bt.

24. In Ireland, the Viscountess St Laurence, second daughter of the Earl of Lowth.

25. Killed by a shell in the third parallel before Valenciennes, Ensign Tollemache of 1st foot-guards, only son of Lady Bridget Tollemache, heir of the estate and title of Earl of Dysart, and not quite 21 years of age.

26. At

26. At St Stephen's Green, Dublin, Miſs Anne Keon. This Lady has bequeathed upwards of 7000 l. to the different charitable ſocieties in Dublin.

27. At his houſe near Cork, James French James, Eſq.

28. At Stonehaven, the Rev. Alexander Greig, preſbyter of the Epiſcopal church of Scotland, in the 82d year of his age and 50th of his miniſtry.

29. Lady Anne Charteris.

29. At Glaſgow, Dugald Campbell, Eſq; younger of Duntaffnage, captain in the Argyleſhire fencibles.

29. At Cardoneſs, Mrs Maxwell, ſpouſe of David Maxwell, Eſq; of Cardoneſs.

29. At Kinghorn, Mr Henry Hallon, cotton-manufacturer.

30. At Paiſley, Mr James Gibſon, writer.

31. At Leny, John Hunter Spreul Crawford, Eſq; of Cowdonhill.

31. At Edinburgh, aged 65, Alexander Dundas, Eſq; late lieutenant-colonel of 8th foot.

Lately at Briſtol, aged 111, Richard Brent, commonly called Tom Thumb; which appellation he acquired from ſelling hiſtories of that little hero's life and adventures. He was born in the pariſh of St Cuthbert, Wells, and was ſix years old when King William landed.

In the workhouſe at Whitehaven, aged 93, Anne Bulger. She was married at the age of 19, had 21 children, and a month before her death ſhe worked lace without ſpectacles.

Aug. 1. At Ayr, Miſs Margaret Kelſo, daughter of the deceaſed John Kelſo, Eſq; of Dunkeith.

1. At Glaſgow, Mr John Hunter, late of Kilmarnock.

2. At Scotſtown, the Rev. Dr James Oſwald, late miniſter of Methven. He was one of the original members of the Glaſgow ſociety eſtabliſhed for the benefit of the ſons of the clergy of the church of Scotland, to whom he has bequeathed 100l. and a ſimilar ſum to the Edinburgh ſociety of the ſons of the clergy. He was Moderator of the General Aſſembly in 1765.

2. At Ann's Lodge, near Saltcoats, Miſs Anne Hill, daughter of the late Mr James Hill writer in Glaſgow.

2. At Edinburgh, Mrs Hamilton, widow of Mr Gavin Hamilton, late one of the magiſtrates of that city.

3. At Glaſgow, Miſs Agnes Peadie, daughter of the late James Peadie, provoſt of that city.

3. At Annfield, near Stirling, Alexander Sutherland, Eſq; late of Woodend.

4. Mr John Gordon, advocate, and ſheriff-clerk depute of Aberdeenſhire.

5. At Cambo Houſe, Fifeſhire, David Erſkine, Eſq; late of India.

5. At Staindrop, county of Durham, in his 61ſt year, John Lee, Eſq. M. P. for Higham-Ferrers, and formerly attorney-general.

6. At Hampſtead, aged 60, Mr Spilſbury of Soho-ſquare, the well-known proprietor of the antiſcorbutic drops.

7. At Pitfirran, Sir John Halket of Pitfirran, Bt.

7. At Ayr, Miſs Anne Boyd Robertſon, daughter of the deceaſed William Boyd Robertſon, Eſq. of Trochrig.

7. At Edinburgh, Mrs Iſabella Herries, widow of Robert Malcolm, Eſq. of Grange.

9. At Doddington hall, county of Cheſter, Lady Anne Broughton, wife of Sir Thomas Broughton, Bt, and ſiſter of the Earl of Plymouth.

10. At Chelſea, in his 79th year, Joſeph Hurlock, Eſq. formerly governor of Bencoolen.

10. At Tregothan, Cornwall, aged 28, Viſcounteſs Falmouth.

11. At the manſe of Dalton, the Rev. Dr Bryden, miniſter of that pariſh.

11. At Mortlake, aged 101 Mrs Burkin.

13. At Kendal, in Weſtmoreland, the Rev. Mr James Taylor, miniſter of the Aſſociate congregation of Ayr.

14. At Iſlington, in her 58th year, Mrs Stuart Menteath, wife of the Rev. James Stuart Menteath of Cloſeburn-hall, and daughter of the late Rev. Granville Wheler, of Otterden-Place, Kent.

14. At Spalding, aged 100, Mr John Burgh.

16. At Stevenſton, near Saltcoats, Mrs Woodrow, wife of the Rev. Dr Woodrow, miniſter of Stevenſton.

17. At Wandſworth, the Lady of Sir James Sanderſon, Knt, Lord Mayor of London, eldeſt daughter of John Judd, Eſq; of Chelmſford.

18. At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Swinton, daughter of the late John Swinton, Eſq, of Swinton.

18. At his houſe of Laniſhaw, in his 54th year, the Rev. Mr James Brown of Craigiemill, Fifeſhire, late miniſter at Conor, in Ireland.

18. Killed in the action at Lincelles, Lt-Col. Boſville and Lieut. Peyſtier. Col. Boſville (of the Yorkſhire family of that name) married, but a ſhort time before his departure, a lady of the name of Wilſon, whom he has left pregnant. He commanded the grenadier company of the ſecond regiment; and was one of the talleſt officers in the three regiments of guards, being ſix feet four inches high. He was ſhot through the mouth, the bullet having paſſed over the head of the Hon. Capt. Fitzroy, who was ſtanding within a foot of him. He had ſerved in the guards many years; had been with them in America; and had riſen by the uſual courſe

of

of ſervice.—Lieut. de Peyſtier, though of Hanoverian parents, was born in America, but left that country, on account of his principles, during the late war. He had a remarkable eſcape at the ſiege of Valenciennes: after an exploſion of one of the enemy's mines, he was miſſing for more than an hour, and was, at length, found in a hollow ſpace of about 20 feet long, nearly in a ſtate of ſtupefaction.—Both bodies were buried, in the evening of the 19th, in the front of the line, with military honours.

19. At Annandale-Houſe, London, the Counteſs of Hopetoun. Her Ladyſhip was ſiſter of the Earl of Northeſk. She was married, Aug. 21. 1766, and had iſſue ſix daughters, of whom four ſurvive.

20. In the poorhouſe of All Saints pariſh, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, aged 104, Margaret Pearſon.

21. At her houſe near Wincheſter, Lady Jean Matthew, wife of General Matthew, and ſiſter of the Duke of Ancaſter.

22. At Cairnhill, near Airdrie, Miſs Violet Robertſon Stewart, fourth daughter of Capt. John Stewart, Blairhall.

22. At Caſtle Grant, Alexander Hope Grant, fifth ſon of Sir James Grant of Grant, Bt.

22. At Bromley Houſe, Kent, the Rt Rev. Dr John Thomas, Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dean of Weſtminſter, and Dean of the order of the Bath. Among other benefactions, he has left 1000l. three per cents. to Chriſt Church, in the univerſity of Oxford: and another 1000 l. in the ſame funds, to Queen's college, in that univerſity; the intereſt to be annually diſtributed in exhibitions to under-graduate members of thoſe ſocieties.

22. At the veterinary college, Camden town, Charles Vial de Sain Bel, formerly profeſſor of the veterinary ſchool at Lyons, and demonſtrator of comparative anatomy at Montpellier.

23. At Leith, Thomas Watt, an old Chelſea penſioner, and his wife. They were both well the night before, and were found dead in bed.

24. At Borthwick-hall, George Adinſton, Eſq. of Carcant.

26. At Newton, Ayr, Mr Peter Eagle.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

War-office, Dublin Caſtle, Aug. 21. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Peter Daly, Eſq. Governor of Galway, in the room of Maj.-Gen. Sandford, deceaſed.

Commiſſion ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland, dated July 5.

Staff. Capt. Lambert Walpole, from half-pay of late 96th foot, to be Adjutant-General, vice Colonel Freemantle reſigned, and to rank as Major in the army.

War-office, Aug. 3.

3d foot-guards: Col. William Grinfield to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Guydickens, who retires. Col. Cavendiſh Liſter to be Firſt Major, vice Grinfield. Col. Charles Leigh to be ſecond Major, vice Liſter. Capt. George Talbot to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Leigh.

Staff. Dr Hugh Kennedy, from half pay, to be Inſpector of the Hoſpitals for the forces under the Duke of York.

Aug. 10. 2d battalion royals: Brev.-Maj. John Cochran to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Sayer.

Aug 17. 78th foot: Francis Humberſtone Mackenzie, to be Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant. Capt. Alexander Mackenzie, from 71ſt foot, to be Major.—To be Captains. Capt. Alexander Malcolm from half-pay of 55th foot, Capt. Thomas Fraſer from half-pay of late 71ſt, Capt. John Mackenzie from half-pay of Waller's late corps, Capt. Gabriel Murray from half-pay of 48th foot, Capt. Alexander Grant from half-pay of late independent companies, Lieut. John Randoll Mackenzie from 7th foot, Lieut. Alexander Adams from independent companies, Lieut. Hon. George Cochrane from 77th foot.

Garriſons. Iſaac Lowe to be Commiſſary of ſtores and proviſions at Tobago.——Matthew Clerk, to be Chaplain, and Adam Murray, from 28th foot, to be Surgeon to ſaid garriſon.

Aug. 24. Coldſtream foot guards: Lt-Col. Earl of Cavan to be Captain of a company, without purchaſe, vice Boſville, deceaſed. Capt. Hon. James Forbes to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Earl of Cavan.

78th foot: Maj. Alexander Mackenzie to be Lieutenant Colonel. Capt George Earl of Errol, from 58th foot, to be Major, vice Mackenzie. Capt. Alexander Mackenzie, from 42d foot, to be Major. Lieut. Duncan Munro to be Captain Lieutenant.

Staff. Surgeon John Mallet, from 11th dragoons, to be Surgeon to the forces under the Duke of York.

From other Papers.

Maj. George Maule, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief Engineer on the Madras eſtabliſhment, vice Lt-Col. Roſs, reſigned. Capt. William Gent, to be Major. Lieut. William Ruſſell to be Captain of Engineers.

Aug 1. Mr Archibald Laurie, preacher, was ordained aſſiſtant and ſucceſſor to his father, the Rev. Dr George Laurie, miniſter of London.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Lord Adam Gordon, Mr Pringle of Clifton, M. P. and Mr Hepburn of Clerkington, to the

the three vacant ſeats at the Board of Truſtees for Scotland.

The town of Kirkcudbright has preſented the freedom of that burgh to the Rt Hon. Henry Dundas.

BANKRUPTS.

Aug. 1. William Little, cattle-dealer in Lamanlie.

1. George Taylor, vintner in Stirling.

2. Andrew Anderſon, ſhoemaker in Glaſgow.

7. Patrick Mackinlay, tackſman of Annie, graſier and cattle-dealer.

7. John Sime of Sluckgown, farmer and cattle-dealer, at Sluckgown, county of Dumbarton.

12. John Muirhead, ſkinner in Pollockſhaws.

14. Andrew Crawford, innkeeper in Beith.

15 Robert Gibſon, merchant in Crieff.

16. David Turnbull & Co. merchants in Glaſgow, as partners; and William Caldwell and David Turnbull, as individuals.

17. Robert Marſhall, merchant in Edinburgh.

17. David Fulton, merchant in Greenock, one of the partners of the company lately carried on under the firm of Dunn and Fulton, merchants there.

17. Andrew Lapſlie, late graſier and cattle-dealer in Banclorgh Mill.

20. James Caruth, manufacturer in Paiſley.

20. Peter and Francis Forreſter and Co. merchants, Edinburgh; Peter and Francis Forreſters & Co. merchants, Leith; Peter Forreſter & Co. merchants, Edinburgh; Forreſters and Co. merchants, Edinburgh; Peter Forreſter, merchant in Edinburgh; and the ſaid Peter Forreſter, John Watt, merchant in Leith, and Francis Forreſter, merchant in St Peterſburg,—as individuals and partners in one or other of the above companies.

21. William Wilſon, currier, and dealer in leather, in Stirling.

22. Dugald Stewart, tanner or ſhopkeeper in Glaſgow.

23. James Bowes, merchant in Kirriemuir.

28. James Stobo, carrier between Glaſgow and Edinburgh.

28. William Baillie, cattle-dealer in Carfrae.

Edinburgh Bill of Burials for Auguſt.

Burial places.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Grayfriars and Lady Yeſter's,	22	28	50
Weſt-kirk, -	24	34	58
Canongate, -	11	9	20
Calton, - -	12	13	25
Total,	69	84	153

AGE.			
Between	Under	2	65
	2	& 5	8
	5	& 10	7
	10	& 20	7
	20	& 30	7
	30	& 40	6
	40	& 50	12
	50	& 60	17
	60	& 70	9
	70	& 80	9
	80	& 90	5
	90	& 100	1
			153
Decreaſed 14			

DISEASES, &c.	No
Aged — — —	13
Aſthma — — —	1
Bowelhive — —	15
Burſting of a blood veſſel — —	1
Childbed — —	2
Chincough — —	7
Conſumption —	35
Convulſions — —	1
Cramp — — —	2
Croop — —	1
Dropſy — — —	2
Fever — —	17
Jaundice — — —	1
Meaſles — —	3
Palſy — — —	1
Smallpox — —	33
Sore throat —	1
Stillborn — —	5
Suddenly — —	1
Teething — —	11

PRICES OF STOCKS, Auguſt 16.

Bank Stock, 177¾ a 178.
3 per cent. red. 78 ⅛ a 77 ⅞ a 78 ⅛.
3 per cent. conſ. 77⅜ a ½ a ¼.
Scrip 79⅜ a ⅛ a ¼.
4 per cent. 94¾ a ¼.
5 per cent. 108 ⅜ a ⅝ a ½.
South Sea ſtock, 83¼.
New Ann. 77⅞.
Long Ann. 22 7-16ths a ½.
Short Ann. 10¼ a 5-16ths.
India Stock, 210 ½.
India Bonds, 17 s. a 16 s. prem.
Commercial Bills (1ſt claſs) 1 s. (2d ditto) 2 s. diſc.
New Navy Bills, 8¾ a ½ diſc.
Engliſh Tickets, 14 l. 1 s. 6 d.
Iriſh ditto, 5 l. 11 s. 6 d.

Auguſt 30.

Bank Stock 174 ⅜ a 175 a 174 ½.
3 per cent. conſ. 76¼ a ⅛.
Scrip. 78¼ a ⅜.
4 per cent. 93⅓ a ½ a ⅔.
5 per cent. 107¼ a ⅝.
Old Ann. 76¾.
Long Ann. 22 5-16ths a ¼.
Short Ann. 10¼ a 5-16ths.
India Stock, 208½.
India Bonds, 7 s. a 6 s. prem.
Commercial Bills (2d claſs) 2 s. (3d ditto) 5 s. (4th ditto) 14 s a 15 s. diſc.
New Navy Bills, 9 ¾ a ⅜ diſc.
Eng. Tick. 14 l. 6 d.
Iriſh ditto 5 l. 10 s. 6 d.

Prices of Grain at Haddington, Auguſt 30.

Wheat, 25 s. 3 d. Barley, 23 s. 0 d. Oats, 18 s. 0 d. Peaſe, 21 s. 0 d. Beans, 19 s. 6 d. New Oats, 17 s. 6 d. New Barley, 21 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, Aug. 30. Oat-meal, 1 s. 3 d. Bear-meal, 12 d. Peaſe-meal, 10½ d.

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Trial of THOMAS MUIR, younger of Hunterſhill, for Seditious Practices.

ON Friday, Aug. 30. came on before the High Court of Juſticiary, at Edinburgh, the trial of Thomas Muir, at the inſtance of his Majeſty's Advocate.—The indictment ſtates, that the ſaid Thomas Muir, in November laſt, at the ſocieties for reform in Kirkintilloch and Campſie, (which he had been the chief means of inſtituting), did addreſs and harangue the ſaid meetings, ſeditiouſly endeavouring to repreſent the government of this country as oppreſſive and tyrannical, and the legiſlative body of the ſtate as venal and corrupt, particularly by inſtituting a compariſon between the pretended exiſting government of France and the conſtitution of Great Britain, with reſpect to the expences neceſſary for carrying on the functions of government; and endeavouring to vilify the monarchical part of the conſtitution, and to repreſent it as uſeleſs, cumberſome, and expenſive. The indictment then ſtates, that the ſaid Thomas Muir did, wickedly and felonioufly, adviſe ſeveral perſons to purchaſe and peruſe various ſeditious pamphlets, and did diſtribute and circulate, in Glaſgow, Kirkintilloch, &c. the works of Thomas Paine; a Declaration of Rights, and an Addreſs to the People, approved of by a number of the friends of reform in Paiſley; a Dialogue betwixt the Governors and the Governed; and the Patriot: That in De-

cember laſt, the ſaid Thomas Muir, at a meeting calling itſelf "the Convention of Delegates of the Aſſociated Friends of the People," held at Edinburgh, read aloud a paper, intitled, "Addreſs from the Society of United Iriſhmen in Dublin, to the Delegates for promoting a reform in Scotland," and moved that it ſhould lie on the table, and thanks returned, declaring it was altogether harmleſs, altho' many objected to its being in any ſhape acknowledged: That the ſaid Thomas Muir, conſcious of his guilt, abſconded, and left the kingdom, and was fugitate; that having lately, in a private and clandeſtine manner, come into this country by way of Ireland, he was diſcovered and apprehended at Port Patrick, and at ſame time a pocket book, with ſundry papers found in his poſſeſſion, were ſealed up, and are to be uſed in evidence againſt him.

In the indictment ſeveral quotations from the above-mentioned pamphlets, &c. are inſerted, of which we give a few, viz.

"Monarchy is ranked in Scripture as one of the ſins of the Jews, for which a curſe in reſerve is denounced againſt them. —In ſhort, monarchy and ſucceſſion have laid not this or that kingdom only, but the world, in blood and aſhes. It is a form of government which the Word of God bears teſtimony againſt, and blood will attend it.—Why is the conſtitution of England ſickly, but becauſe monarchy hath poiſoned the republic? The Crown hath ingroſſed the Commons.—In England, a King hath little more to do than to make war, and to give away places; which, in plain terms, is to impoveriſh the nation, and ſet it together by the ears. A pretty buſineſs indeed for a man to be allowed L. 800,000 Sterling a-year for, and worſhipped into the bargain! Of more worth is one honeſt man to ſociety, and in the ſight of God, than all the crowned ruffians that ever lived.—All hereditary government is in its nature tyranny. An heritable crown, or an heritable throne, or by whatever fanciful name ſuch things may be called, have no other ſignificant explanation, than that mankind are heritable property. To inherit a government, is to inherit the people, as if they were flocks and herds.—The act called the Bill of Rights comes here into view. What is it but a bargain which the parts of the government made with each other to divide powers, profits, and privileges? You ſhall have ſo much, and I ſhall have the reſt; and with reſpect to the nation, it ſaid, for your ſhare you ſhall have the right of petitioning. This being the caſe, the Bill of Rights is more properly a Bill of Wrongs, and of inſult. —The attention of the government of England (for I rather chooſe to call it by this name, than the Engliſh government) appears, ſince its political connection with Germany, to have been ſo completely ingroſſed and abſorbed by foreign affairs, and the means of raiſing taxes, that it ſeems to exiſt for no other purpoſes. Domeſtic concerns are neglected; and with reſpect to regular law, there is ſcarcely ſuch a thing." *Paine.*

"They have loſt the diſtinguiſhing character between freemen and ſlaves! They have loſt the diſtinguiſhing character of Engliſhmen! They have loſt what the moſt tyrannical Kings of England would never force from them! They have in a great meaſure loſt what their forefathers ſpent their blood and treaſure to defend—the greateſt jewel that any people can poſſeſs—their conſtitutional and natural liberty—their birth-right and inheritance derived from God and nature! They have loſt the conſtitutional means of redreſs for all their grievances! What is it indeed they have not loſt by that hated ſeptennial law, which has fettered down the elective power of the people, like a dog to a manger, who is only ſuffered to go abroad once in ſeven years for an airing.—Rouſe, then, ye Britons! Awake from the ſlumbering ſtate of apathy in which you have ſo long ſuffered yourſelves inglorioufly to remain! Open your eyes to the injuries which have been heaped on you: and aſſert your right to have them redreſſed. Raiſe your voice—the voice of the people—and ſound in the ears of tyrants and their abettors, that you will be free, and you are ſo. That voice is the noble, the mighty *fiat*, which none can, or dare to, attempt to gainſay. —Here we ſee clearly the origin of the immenſe overgrown landed property of our race of nobles and rich commoners; a right founded in murder, deſolation, rapine, and proſcription of the firſt owners and holders of the landed property in this kingdom, among our Saxon anceſtors; and by this we may eaſily trace the means by which our nobility are at this moment not only in poſſeſſion of one branch of the legiſlature by hereditary claim, but by which they have alſo monopoliſed, with the addition of a few rich commoners, the majority of voices in the

Houſe

House of Commons, which, shame to tell, is barefacedly called the Representation of the People." *Patriot.*

"Being subject to the legislation of persons whom other men have placed over you, it is evident you are denied that which is the right of every one, and without which none are free. For to be enslaved, is to have no will of your own in the choice of those law-makers, which have power over your properties, your families, your lives, and liberties. Those who have no votes for electing representatives are not free, as the rights of nature, and the principles of our constitution, require, but are enslaved to the representatives of those who have votes — Should you not associate in your own cause, and with one voice, the voice of united millions, demand reform in the national representation?—But such a parliament cannot be had unless we will revert to the first principles of our constitution, which we have so shamefully abandoned. A government where the executive and legislative power meet in a single person has no more pretence to freedom; it is perfect despotism; and the people who submit to it are in a state of slavery. If the will of the Prince must be law, in what manner it is announced, whether the mandate issue directly from the throne itself, or through the medium of the House of Commons, is a matter of indifference. If that assembly is no longer the representative of the people, the constitution is changed. If those men who are said to represent us, are only the registers of the royal edicts, the government is degenerated into an absolute monarchy. Since electing a parliament is our only security against an arbitrary power in the Crown, election itself must be not only the common right, but the common duty, of all the people.—But the evils of long parliaments—are they not written in tears of blood? And have they left us aught of liberty but the name? With the poor exception, then, of one year of freedom in seven, and that in favour of not one seventh part of the nation, it is demonstrated, that you are constantly taxed without being represented, and compelled to obey laws to which you never gave assent." *Paisley Declaration.*

"We take the liberty of addressing you in the spirit of civic union, in the fellowship of a just and common cause. We greatly rejoice that the spirit of freedom moves over the surface of Scotland, that light seems to break from the chaos of her internal government, and that a country so respectable for her attainments in science, in arts, and in arms, for men of literary eminence, for the intelligence and morality of her people, now acts from a conviction of the union between virtue, letters, and liberty; and now rises to distinction, not by a calm, contented, secret wish for a reform in parliament, but by openly, actively, and urgently willing it, with the unity and energy of an embodied nation. We rejoice that you do not consider yourselves as merged and melted down into another country, but that in this great national question you are still Scotland.—We will lay open to you our hearts. Our cause is your cause. If there is to be a struggle between us, let it be, which nation shall be foremost in the race of mind. Let this be the noble animosity kindled between us, who shall first attain that free constitution from which both are equi-distant; who shall first be the saviour of the empire. The sense of both countries, with respect to the intolerable abuses of the constitution, has been clearly manifested, and proves that our political situations are not dissimilar, that our rights and wrongs are the same.—We will not be the dupes of such ignoble artifices. We see this scheme, of strengthening political persecution and state inquisition, by a fresh infusion of religious fanaticism. But we will unite, and we will be free. Universal emancipation, with representative legislature, is the polar principle which guides our Society, and shall guide it, through all the tumult of factions, and fluctuations of parties. It is not upon a coalition of Opposition with Ministry that we depend, but upon a coalition of Irishmen with Irishmen; and in that coalition alone, we find an object worthy of reform, and, at the same time, the strength and sinew both to attain and secure it. It is not upon external circumstances, upon the pledge of man or minister, we depend, but upon the internal energy of the Irish nation. We will not buy or borrow liberty from America or from France, but manufacture it for ourselves, and work it up with those materials which the hearts of Irishmen furnish them with at home. We do not worship the British, far less the Irish constitution, as sent down from Heaven; but we consider it as human workmanship, which man has made, and men can mend. An unalterable constitution, whatever be its

nature, muſt be deſpotiſm. It is not the conſtitution, but the people, which ought to be inviolable; and it is time to recogniſe and renovate the rights of the Engliſh, the Scotch, and the Iriſh nations.—You have our ideas—anſwer us, and that quickly. This is not a time to procraſtinate. Your illuſtrious Fletcher has ſaid, that the liberties of a people are not to be ſecured without paſſing through great difficulties; and no toil or labour ought to be declined, to preſerve a nation from ſlavery. He ſpoke well; and we add, that it is incumbent on every nation who adventures into a conflict for freedom, to remember, it is on the event (however abſurdly) depends the eſtimation of public opinion; honour and immortality, if fortunate; if otherwiſe, infamy and oblivion. Let this check the raſhneſs that ruſhes inadviſedly into the committee, of national character; or if that be already made, let the ſame conſideration impel us with active, not paſſive perſeverance, with manly confidence, and calm determination, ſmiling with equal ſcorn at the bluſter of official arrogance, and the whiſpers of private malevolence, until we have planted the flag of freedom on the ſummit, and are at once victorious and ſecure." *Addreſs of United Iriſhmen.*

To the above charges Mr Muir pleaded not guilty. He ſaid, he had nothing to obſerve on the relevancy; he would truſt himſelf entirely to the jury, whom in this country he conſiders to be judges both of the law and the fact. He had given in, when laſt before the court, written defences, in which he declared the libel to be falſe, and that he would prove that he had all along ſupported the conſtitution, and had uniformly adviſed the people to purſue legal and conſtitutional meaſures; and that he had alſo adviſed them to read all books written upon the great national queſtion of reform.

The court found the libel relevant, including every thing ſhort of capital puniſhment.

The following jury was then choſen: Gilbert Innes, of Stow, chancellor, Sir James Fowlis of Collington, Capt. John Inglis of Auchindinny, John Wauchope of Edmonſtone, John Balfour younger of Pilrig, Clerk, And. Wauchope of Niddry Marſhal, John Trotter of Mortonhall, James Rocheid of Inverleith, John Alves of Dalkeith, Will. Dalrymple merchant, Donald Smith banker, James Dickſon bookſeller, George Kinnear banker, Andrew Forbes merchant, John Horner merchant.

When Capt. Inglis was called on, he ſtated to the court, that being a ſervant of his Majeſty, he did not think it proper he ſhould be of the jury, as perhaps it might not be thought doing juſtice to the pannel to try him in a queſtion of this kind by ſervants of the Crown. The Court anſwered, that there was nothing improper in him being of the jury, although belonging to his Majeſty's ſervice.

When the firſt five of the jury were named, Mr Muir objected to them all, not from any diſreſpect to their characters, for he believed them all to be gentlemen of the ſtricteſt honour and probity, but becauſe they had formerly prejudicated his cauſe. They belonged to a ſociety which met in Goldſmith's Hall; they opened a book for the ſubſcriptions of thoſe who were friends to the conſtitution; and being delegated by a ſociety of the friends of the people, he, along with others, went and ſubſcribed that book. What was the conſequence? they ſtruck out his name from that liſt, thereby declaring him an enemy to the conſtitution. Now he was accuſed of ſedition, and thoſe very men who had formerly condemned him, were called to judge him. He was alſo accuſed of circulating ſeditious books, and Paine's works are mentioned in the indictment. And now he is to be judged by the very men who formerly offered a reward for information againſt any perſon found circulating that book. No man, therefore, of that ſociety ought to be a judge in his cauſe.

Mr Solicitor General anſwered, that if objections were to be made to every perſon who had ſtood forth to defend the conſtitution, where could a jury be found? Upon the ſame ground, objections might be made to their Lordſhip ſitting there as Judges.

Mr Muir inſiſted, that he was already prejudicated. He appealed to their conſciences, whether they could in honour ſit as judges in his cauſe, who had already denounced him to the world.

The court repelled the objection, the Lord Juſtice-Clerk obſerving, that it would go ſo far as to exclude every man who had taken the oaths to government.

Evidence for the Crown.

The firſt witneſs called was Alexander Johnſton, bleacher at Kincaid bleachfield. Mr Muir objected to his teſtimony, as he could procure evidence the witneſs had ſaid, he would do every thing in his power to have him *hanged.* The court ſaid, the witneſs would be purged upon oath, and therefore they repelled the objection. The witneſs being re-admitted, he ſwore, That Mr Muir was preſent at a meeting of the Friends of the People at Kirkintilloch in November laſt, where he harangued the people; he ſaid, he was happy to ſee ſo full a meeting: That he mentioned the diſadvantages under which our conſtitution laboured from an unequal repreſentation in parliament. He ſaid, that if a man threw away 20,000 l. in making himſelf a member of parliament, he ſurely had ſome intereſt in it; and that the Duke of Richmond had complained of this, but that 50,000 l. had been put into his pocket in order to ſilence him: That he then proceeded to draw ſome compariſon between our conſtitution and that of the French. He ſaid, that their arms would now, without a doubt, be ſucceſsful: That they were more equally repreſented, and their taxes much leſs: That two-thirds of the French national debt was already paid; and that a manufacturer in this country could not bring his goods to market ſo cheaply as in France: That they ought to be well acquainted with the principles of all thoſe they admitted into their ſociety: that the *ſole* intention of ſuch ſocieties was to procure a more equal repreſentation in parliament, and a ſhorter duration of parliaments: That the way to obtain this was by petitioning parliament: That the way to communicate with their neighbours was by publiſhing in the newſpapers: That in order to obtain political information, they ought to apply to bookſellers, and get all the political pamphlets which were publiſhed monthly, but mentioned none in particular: That there was nothing ſaid about the Royal family, nor about the expence of government, nor any compariſon drawn betwixt that expence and that of the French government: That a perſon preſent inquired into the principles of the ſociety, when one near him ſaid, that for his part he had no need of any explanations, for he had read Paine's Rights of Man: That the ſociety was in general compoſed of young weavers, from 18 to 20: That that was the *Conſtituting* meeting: That Mr Muir did not come in till after the meeting was conſtituted; and that the preſident mentioned that he was to be there, but he did not underſtand that to be the cauſe of the meeting: That Mr Muir appeared to be the principal man of the ſociety; and that he was concerned in other meetings of that ſort; and ſaid, that if any other ſocieties were to be formed, it would be neceſſary to do it immediately, in order that they might petition parliament: That Mr Muir did not promiſe, as far as the witneſs heard, to attend any ſuch meeting. Being croſs interrogated by Mr Muir, ſaid, that Mr Muir recommended peace and regularity; and ſaid, that any act of diſorder would ruin their cauſe: That there was no other method of obtaining the redreſs they wanted, but by petitioning parliament; and that he warned the meeting againſt admitting immoral characters into their ſociety.

Robert Weddell, weaver in Kirkintilloch, vice-preſident of the ſociety, was likewiſe preſent at the meeting, and heard Mr Muir ſay ſomething about the unequal repreſentation of the people, and that Paine's works were foreign to their purpoſe: That he ſpoke about Flower on the French Revolution, but was not ſure if he recommended it. *Crown.*—What do you mean by a more equal repreſentation of the people? You who are Vice Preſident of the Society will certainly know.—The witneſs could not explain it, but at laſt ſaid, there were two parties in the Society; one was for landed property conferring a vote, the other for every one voting. Croſs examined by Mr Muir.—Said, he always recommended peace, order, and conſtitutional meaſures, and to guard againſt immoral characters being members, as they would ruin the cauſe, and, excepting Henry's Hiſtory, recommended no one book more than another, as far as he remembers.

The Rev. Mr Lapſlie, miniſter of Campſie, being propoſed to be adduced, Mr Muir ſaid, that he was preſent at the precognition of all the witneſſes, and had gone up and down the country, taking notes, and putting queſtions to the witneſſes, and was not originally cited, but was an ultroneous witneſs. Mr Muir called three wineſſes, who proved that Mr Lapſlie was preſent at the

the taking of their precognitions.—Whereupon the Lord Advocate agreed to paſs from Mr Lapſlie's examination.

Henry Freeland, weaver in Kirkintilloch concurred with Robert Weddell as to what paſſed in the meeting there; and further deponed, that upon the Tueſday eight days before the meeting, Mr Muir ſent for him to the houſe of one Wallace, in Kirkintilloch, knowing that he was concerned in the ſociety of reform which was about to be eſtabliſhed in that place: That he there aſked Mr Muir for a loan of Paine's Rights of Man; and that Mr Muir told him he had a copy of it in his great coat pocket, and to go there and he would find it, which the witneſs accordingly did: That he gave a reading of it to two different people: that he was ſurpriſed Mr Muir did not recommend the book to him, as moſt of the people were recommending it: That Mr Muir ſaid it had a tendency to miſlead the people, and was foreign to the purpoſe. He ſaid, at a meeting in Kirkintilloch, on the 3d November, Mr Muir made a ſpeech, recommending a ſhorter duration of parliament, and more equal repreſentation, which would tend to leſſen the taxes. He mentioned the ſucceſs of the French arms, and that liberty was eſtabliſhed there.

Ann Fiſher, ſome time ſervant to Mr Muir's father, deponed, That during harveſt laſt, Mr Muir was chiefly employed in reading and writing: That ſhe remembers going to Mr Mennons printer in Glaſgow, with a written paper, which ſhe thinks was called a *Declaration of Rights*, and which had been wrong, in order to have it reprinted: That a good many country people came about his father's houſe, with whom the pannel had ſometimes converſations in the back ſhop; and ſhe has heard him ſay to them that Paine's book was a very good book: That ſhe has ſometimes bought that book for people in his company, ſometimes at his deſire, ſometimes at the deſire of the people themſelves, different parts, at different times; and that ſhe ſometimes gave them to the people, ſometimes to him; but moſt commonly laid them upon the table: That Alexander Muir, Mr Muir's uncle, was one of the people for whom ſhe bought them, two different parts, at different times; and alſo John Muir, who was much preſſed by Mr Muir to get one, and alſo for John Barclay: That Mr Muir wiſhed Thomas Wilſon, his hair-dreſſer, to buy it, and keep it in his ſhop for the people who came there, that it might *enlighten* their minds; and that it confuted Burke entirely: That ſhe herſelf read Paine's Rights of Man; that ſhe got it in their own houſe, and wiſhed to read it; that ſhe has ſeen ſeveral copies of the book, one on writing-paper with Paine's head, and ſeverals on coarſe paper: That ſhe has alſo ſeen the Declaration of Rights in Mr Muir's room, and in the dining-room; and alſo the Dialogue betwixt the Governors and the Governed, which ſhe has heard him read to his mother, ſiſter, and others, but does not know any other perſon who was preſent; and that this was in the ſhop; that he ſaid it was written by Verneux, one of the firſt wits in France: That ſhe does not remember to have ſeen the Patriot, but has heard the Paiſley Declaration read by Mr Muir, ſhe thinks: That ſhe never heard him read law-books: That ſhe has been ſent up from the back ſhop for looſe copies of Paine's Rights of Man, but does not know how many: That Mr Muir's converſation was commonly on political ſubjects: That ſhe recollected hearing a converſation, wherein Mr Muir ſaid, that if every body had a vote he would be member of parliament for Calder: That members of parliament would then have 30s. or 40s. a-day, and that none but honeſt men would be members of parliament, who would keep the conſtitution clear; and that they would have as counſellors for the King ſuch as would govern the nation with juſtice: That the French would ſoon be one of the moſt flouriſhing nations in the world, for they had aboliſhed tyranny, and were free: That the conſtitution of Great Britain would do, if it had a thorough reform: That the Court of Juſticiary would need a thorough reform too, for they get their money for doing nothing but pronouncing ſentence of death upon poor creatures; and their coming to Glaſgow was all a parade: That ſhe recollects Mr Muir being counſel for two ſoldiers at Glaſgow; and that in a converſation afterwards upon that ſubject, ſhe heard him ſay that he had then told the judges and the jury what they had to expect: That ſhe heard him ſay, that a republican was the beſt form of government, but that a monarchical one might do in this country under proper reſtrictions: That at Mr Muir's deſire ſhe has gone to the organiſt's,